Soldiers - 1922

Confederate Army.

COL. MONTGOMERY FOR AIDING OLD DARKEYS

Pleads for Retention of Pensions for Servants.

Commercial Appeal 2/25/22

NATCHEZ, Miss., Feb. 14.—Protest is made by W. A. Montgomery, commander of the Mississippi division of the Confederate Veterans' Association on the reported effort of the commander of the Mississippi division U. C. V. to abolish the pensions to Confederate widows and soldiers now paid by the Mississippi Legislature for the past 30 years. In indorsing a resolution passed by the Natchez Camp No. 20, U. C. V., against the proposal, Gen. Montgomery says in part:

"Gentlemen of the pension committee of the Mississippi Legislature:

"I fully indorse the resolution of the Natchez Camp as I believe it reflects the wishes of the highest type of Confederate veteran of this day as it did the ruling type of years gone by. If you mean to restrict them let the pension go to these old fellows who crawled under fire to the trenches to bring us provisions, and to those who although captured and offered liberty by our enemies escaped to return to slavery and to the allegiance of their old masters. No, gentlemen, let me appeal to you in the name of justice, in the name of our dead comrades and the honor of the living, do not cut these old negroes out of this little token of our appreciation of their fidelity."

The resolution of the Natchez Camp of U. C. V. pays an eloquent tribute to the fidelity of the former slaves and declares:

"Not one of us would vote in favor of repudiation for the sake of $9.50 a month which they claim it would yield to every veteran. On the contrary we cheerfully surrender this proposed saving to ourselves as veterans in order to uphold the decision of the Confederate soldiers of 30 years ago."

The J. J. Whitney Camp No. 22, U. C. V. of Jefferson County has joined the Natchez camp in memorializing the Legislature to obtain legislation for the admission in the current year of 1922 of all Confederate soldiers made eligible to pensions under the recent constitutional amendment and urges an investigation of the appointment of all pensioners in the preferred classes on account of the fact that it is common report that many are admitted to those preferred classes, who have not the right to such preferment.

"The Legislature is also requested to restrict the appointment of members of county board to those who were bona fide Confederate soldiers."

What Georgia Thinks Of Pensions

Chicago Hrld 2/25/22

MAGNOLIA, Miss., Feb. 22.—Mai. W. M. Wroten, of Magnolia, commander of the Mississippi Division of the United Confederate Veterans, has issued the following statement:

"Having learned that the pension committee of our legislature had suggested a re-classification of pensioners, placing all the blind and maimed on the same basis as those who were not so fortunate and believing I might be some service, I, in company with Generals Webb and Howell went before the pension committee and asked that the same classes as for 1920-21 be recommended. The blind $200 and the maimed $150, the balance to be prorated.

"I am glad to say the committee readily adopted our suggestion, and the bill has already passed the House.

"We took up with the committee the question of the negro pensioners who have been drawing equally with the white males and females.

"I advanced the idea that the black people should not receive a pension at all; that he deserved no more than the black man who remained at home and raised provisions for our army; that they had been receiving about one-fifteenth of our appropriation; that our pension rolls had been grossly abused by county pension boards.

We had approximately 50,000 men in the Confederate Army from our state. Not ten per cent of them are surviving less than 5,000. There are 634 black people on our roll. If this represents ten per cent then there were 6,340 negro servants from Mississippi. We know that there were not that many in the entire Confederate Army. We have now 3,460 whites on our male pension roll and 634 negroes—one black man to every five and a half white.

"I think prorates will receive this year about $75.00, for 1922-23, $95,100, which should go into the pockets of the feeble old white veterans and their widows.

"There were more than 100,000 Southern black men in the Yankee Army. When acting as guards for our boys in prison they were cruel and inhuman, and took special delight in shooting them on the least provocation."

Negro Body Slave Of Robert E. Lee Visiting Atlanta

Soldier-Confederate Army.

The Rev. William Mack Lee, aged negro, who claims he served during the civil war as the body servant of General Robert E. Lee, is in Atlanta, coming here Tuesday from Birmingham on his way back to Norfolk, Va.

"Uncle William," as he is known in Virginia, declares that he is 86 years of age. He has credentials as a member of the Pickett-Buchanan Camp, United Confederate Veterans of Virginia, and states that he is the only negro who is a member of a camp of Confederate veterans.

He asserts that he has attended every reunion since the war and that he intends going to the reunion this year at Gettysburg, Pa. He was General Lee's slave and went as his body servant and cook to the war and served all through the four years of bloodshed. Following the war he was sent to school by Mrs. Lee, he says.

"Uncle William" is selling booklets of his life which he claims to have written himself. He has credentials from many state and city officials in the south which he proudly displays to the crowds which gather around him wherever he may be, on the streets or in office buildings.

EX-CONFEDERATE COOKS TO RECEIVE PENSIONS

Atlanta American

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug., 4.—The state pension board in session here, under the authority granted it by a law passed by the last Legislature, today authorized pensions to a number of Negro cooks and body servants who served with the Confederate army. Recommendations from many while people have been filed by these ex-slaves, who remained with their owners to the end of the war.

White Soldier Deserts Army To Marry Girl

Chicago Hrld 8/5/22

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 26.—Holmer Homerickhouse, a white soldier, stationed at Fort Des Moines, deserted the army and married Miss Sadie Griffith, of this city last month. He was captured here last week and held for courtmartial. The ceremony was performed by a Rev. Saunders, of this city.

Soldiers — 1922.
Discrimination, etc.,

WHAT WILL HAPPEN TO HOLLEY?

Will he get to Annapolis? Will he graduate? Will he be hazed so that he quits? Here is the record of U. S. Government Military Schools and their treatment of Negroes. Three graduates from West Point; none, so far, from Annapolis.

West Point

John W. Smith, of South Carolina, entered in 1870 and remained more than three years.

Henry O. Napier, of Tennessee, and T. G. Gibbs, of Florida, received West Point nominations in 1872. Napier remained a few months and Gibbs a little less than a year. Both are listed in the official records as having been discharged.

H. O. Flipper, of Georgia, entered in 1873. He graduated with the class of 1877. Discharged from Army, now Assistant Secretary of Interior.

John W. Williams, of Virginia, was nominated in 1873. He entered in 1874 and was discharged one year later.

J. C. Whitaker, of South Carolina, entered in 1876. He was discharged.

C. A. Minnie, of New York, first Northern colored man to receive an appointment, entered in 1877, and remained a little less than one year before he was dropped.

J. H. Alexander, of Ohio, graduated in 1887 (deceased).

Charles Young entered in the same class with J. H. Alexander and also graduated in 1887 (deceased).

W. T. Andrews, H. W. Holloway of South Carolina, and William H Hare, of Ohio, entered at the same time Young and Alexander were attending, but all were discharged within a year after their admission.

J. B. Alexander, of Ohio, entered in 1918 and was discharged in the same year.

Naval Academy

W. S. Conyers, of South Carolina, entered in 1872. Resigned in 1873 on account of being deficient in his studies.

Two other colored men entered in 1873 and 1874. One of them remained six months, and the other less than eight weeks. (Names not known.)

Emile Treville Holley, of New York, appointed March, 1922. What will happen to Holley????

BOLTIMOREAN ONE TIME AT WEST POINT

W. T. Andrews Tells of Underhand Methods Used To Get Colored Men

Dismissed

Baltimore Md.

STUDIED WITH PERSHING

Afro-American

Two Other Colored Students Were Also There At Same Time

Perhaps but few Baltimoreans know that William T. Andrews, editor of the Herald, spent nearly a year as a student at West Point Military Academy.

He was appointed from South Carolina by Congressman Robert Smalls, now dead, in 1885. The late Col. Charles Young, and Lieut. John H. Alexander were the colored students there then. General Pershing was also there.

"I have a vivid recollection of my days at West Point," Mr. Andrews said the other day. "While it is true that a colored man has a hard time to get through, yet it was not true in my day that the colored cadets were absolutely ostracized by their white comrades. One of the fairest cadets to me was a man from South Carolina, now a Major-General in the Army.

"There are ways to force a colored student out. A prejudiced instructor can give him low marks, and a mean line officer demerits enough to cause him to be dropped from the rolls. I recall that Colonel Young told me that he was compelled to spend an extra year at the Academy because of the prejudice of one of the instructors from the South.

"John H. Alexander was one of the brightest minds at the Academy, standing high in his classes. He had studied two years at Oberlin before entering there, and consequently was well prepared. He received enough demerits to cause his dismissal, but his academic standing was so high that they were taken off. He did not live long after graduation. Henry O. Flipper, now holding a responsible position under the Secretary of the Interior, was one of the brightest men graduated in his day.

"I hope Emile Holley, the young man appointed to the Naval Academy from New York City, will have grit enough to stick, should he qualify for entrance. I know by personal experience that it will be hard."

Conyers, First Negro Cadet, Tells About His Nomination

New York Age

Was Named in 1872 by Robert Brown Elliott, Famous Negro Congressman From South Carolina—McClennan Was Named by Congressman Cain

4/22/22

THE NEW YORK AGE is in receipt of a letter from James Henry Conyers now residing at 29 Dougty street, Charleston, S. C., who was the first colored boy named as a cadet-midshipman at Annapoils. Mr. Conyers letter verifies statements contained in a letter published in THE AGE of April 8th, written by Henry E. Baker of Washington, himself the third colored boy to enter Annapolis, and gives detailed information concerning the appointment to the United States Naval Academy of Conyers and Alonzo C. McClellan, the second boy of the race to win a cadetship.

The letter is as follows:

"Editor of THE NEW YORK AGE:

"The writer of this letter, James Henry Conyers, was the first Negro cadet-midshipman appointed to the United States Naval Academy. He was appointed by Congressman Robert Brown Elliott from the 3rd Congressional District of South Carolina; was fifteen years, eleven months old when he passed his examinations in September; entered October 1st, 1872, receiving his commission from Hon. George M. Robeson, then Secretary of the Navy; served a year, passed his examinations, began the next year, and then resigned November 11th, 1873. He was a graduate of Avery Normal Institute, of Charleston, S. C., class of 1872.

"The next youth to enter was A. C. McClellan, appointed by Hon. R. H. Cain, Congressman-at-large from South Carolina. He entered July, 1873, and resigned a few months after I did. We were the first Negroes to enter the Naval Academy; both of us were from South Carolina, he from Columbia and I from Charleston. I have all the documents to prove my assertions.

(Signed)
"JOHN HENRY CONYERS.
"First Negro Cadet-Midshipman,
U. S. Naval Academy."

Charleston, S. C.

ANNAPOLIS ON TRIAL.

A rather pessimistic view of the conditions that will confront the colored candidate for a cadetship in case he is accepted as fulfilling the requirements for admission to the United States Naval Academy, is expressed in the *Nation* of April 19. The *Nation* is one of the broadest exponents of human rights and liberal sentiments among the weekly publications of this country and its views on this question are entitled to careful consideration. It says:

It is a long, hard trail that Emile Treville Holley is hitting. Holley is the Harlem Negro that Representative Martin C. Ansorge has nominated to be a midshipman at Annapolis. His fellows will ostracize him—that the young snobs who will be his fellow-cadets have already made abundantly plain. His superiors will snub him. There is talk of "unwritten laws and customs of the naval service which may make life therein unbearable to anyone who for any reason may be regarded as personally objectionable," and recollection of the hell which was created for the Negro cadets who braved Annapolis in the 70's, to whom no other cadet ever spoke except when official duty required it. There are many who urge Holley "in his own interest" to stand down. If he has the courage and conviction to pass the ordeal we hope that in the interest of his own race he will see it through. Annapolis, after all, belongs not to the cadets but to the nation of which ten million men and women of dark skin are citizens, and those men and women will never win the rights which are theirs until pioneers face just such trials as confront Holley.

We should regret to think that the members of the white race represented among the officers, instructors and students at Annapolis had not progressed beyond the state of racial prejudices that actuated their conduct in the '70s, when they created a hell for Negro cadets, as the *Nation* so truly phrases it. Over half a century has passed since that period of surviving ante-bellum prejudices and the nation has made great strides in progress of all kinds since then.

The Naval Academy is not a purely Southern institution, it belongs to the whole country. Negro students have ceased to be a novelty in any of the great colleges of the North, and it has been found in most instances that they have reflected credit upon the institutions accepting them, both in scholarship and on the athletic field.

William H. Lewis made his mark as a football star at Howard. Alain Leroy Locke won a Rhodes scholarship at the University of Pennsylvania, Edwin O. Gourdin carried Harvard's colors to victory at a university meet and scores of other dark skinned students have scored heavily for the institutions that they attended.

The Naval Academy is a public institution maintained by the taxpayers' money for the defence of the nation. It is attended by red-blooded American youth from all parts of the country. It remains to be seen whether this government institution is not equal in the saving quality of American fairplay to the greater universities of the land.

We shall believe and hope that it is, until we are convinced to the contrary.

ON THE WAY TO THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

New York Amsterdam News
4/22/22

Congressman Martin C. Ansorge, of the Twenty-first New York Congressional District, has four Cadet appointments to the Annapolis Naval Academy, and he has named Emile Holly as one of the four, in keeping with his promise to give his Afro-American constituents a fair deal. In this matter and in standing four-four on the Dyer Anti-Lynching bill Mr. Ansorge is making a record we can appreciate. Mr. Holly is a graduate of Townsend Harris High School and is now a student at the College of the City of New York.

We have had many appointments to the Military Academy at West Point, but only four graduates, we believe, and they had a very rough passage through the school and in the service. Col. Charles Young, who has just died on detached service in West Africa, was one of these and reached higher rank than the others; but he was seldom allowed active service. We have had many applicants for admission to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, but none of them passed the examination. Those in charge of the examinations saw to that. We hope Mr. Holly may have better luck.

The National Naval and Military Academies, supported by public taxation, should be the most democratic schools in the country; on the contrary, they are the most snobbish, exclusive and insolent in their management and their graduate officers. The military and naval establishments of every

country are their most dangerous, swaggering and insolent governmental units. It is a pity that it is necessary to have and maintain them.

THE COLOR LINE AT ANNAPOLIS

Representative ANSORGE of a Harlem district in which there are many negro voters has appointed a young negro of good character as a candidate for the United States Naval Academy. "In the World War just won," says Mr. ANSORGE, "colored boys enlisted or were drafted, irrespective of race. There were 500,000 negro boys in the army and navy. As a matter of simple justice and in recognition of the valor and Americanism of the negro boy in the war, I have nominated one to the Naval Academy." There are no negroes in the corps at Annapolis, and it is said in a dispatch from Washington that none has been named for appointment since the Civil War. The prejudice of color is apparently stronger in the navy than in the army. There has been a negro Colonel, but after graduating at the Military Academy his career was remarkable more for doing his duty in posts specially selected for him which did not bring him into intimate association with his brother officers than for distinction in the field as a commander. The few other men of his race who got through West Point did not rise so high. It is long since the Military Academy included a negro cadet.

If Representative ANSORGE's selection passed the tests required and were admitted, he would not be cordially received. He would have to be made of heroic stuff to endure his experience and complete the course. Annapolis is a hard school for any youngster whom the corps does not like, no matter whose son he is or what distinguished family he comes from. It has a code of its own and even the respected Admiral who is Superintendent cannot prevail against it. Race prejudice in the United States is a mountain that reason and moral indignation cannot remove. It is strong at West Point, and even stronger at Annapolis. So far as the authorities of the Navy Department and the Academy are concerned, Representative ANSORGE's candidate will not have a straw put in his way, but was it a real kindness to nominate him?

Why Not A Colored Cadet?

The appointment of Emile Holley, a New York colored lad, to Annapolis by Congressman Ansorge created some discussion in Navy circles recently. Southerners not anxious to serve on board ship with a colored naval officer wanted to know did the government contemplate manning one of its ships with all colored officers.

Meantime Holley took his preliminary examinations last week at the New York Custom House and afterwards declared that they were not difficult. Doubtless he will not have any further trouble getting into Annapolis, but will experience considerable embarrassment in staying there after he arrives.

The whole affair reminds us that, we are in need of cadets at West Point just as much as we need midshipmen at Annapolis. The four colored regiments of regulars are at present without a single colored officer. Ex-President Wilson's War Department Heads discharged every single colored officer, who served in the Army in France including several majors. The two colored officers, are assigned to duty as teachers of military training colored colleges, and Howard University at the Nation's capital has two white officers in charge of its Reserve Officer's Training Corps.

If all of the colored schools are to have colored military instructors and the four colored regiments, colored officers, some thirty-five are needed. And we have not a single colored man at West Point at present.

It is a long, hard trail that Emile Freville Holley is hitting. Holley is the Harlem Negro whom Representative Martin C. Ansorge has nominated to be a midshipman at Annapolis. His fellows will ostracize him—that the young snobs who will be his fellow-cadets have already made abundantly plain. His superiors will snub him. There is talk of "unwritten laws and customs of the naval service public attitude is immeasurably more important. Unless the public can take new ground in its industrial thinking, the whole country may be buried in facts about coal without any improvement in conditions. It is necessary not merely to evolve a plan but to educate the public to receive it. Failure in the latter respect was in part responsible for the miscarriage of the Sankey Report in Great Britain. Here in America the ordeal we hope that in the interest of his race he will see it through. Annapolis, after all, belongs not to the cadets but to the nation of which ten million men and women of dark skin are citizens, and those men and women will never win the rights which are theirs until pioneers face just such trials as confront Holley.

NO COLORED STUDENT FOR TRAINING CAMPS

Third Corps Area Official Tells Afro Reporter That Responsibility Rests With Colored Citizens

INTEREST IS LACKING

Only About A Dozen Colored Men Applied, 200 Were Needed

Inquiry by an Afro reporter at the headquarters of the Third Corps Area this week, brought out the information that there will not be any colored students at the civilian training camps again this year. Pressed for the reason of this, seeming discrimination against colored citizens, Warrant Officer James Riley to whom the reporter had been referred, stated that the fault rests entirely with colored folk.

"It is up to you people to work up interest in your race in the military advantages that are derived from the civilian training camps" the officer told the reporter, continuing: "Last year we solicited colored students and only one or two I think, appeared, this year less than a dozen have made application for the camp, and of course the lack of interest last year led the officers to make no effort to secure colored students this year.

Asked how many colored students were necessary to justify establishment of a colored class, the officer stated that a number as low as 200 would be sufficient. He went on to say that he failed to understand why out of three States: Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, this number could not be found with sufficient interest to appear for training.

Three thousand students is the limit for the Third Corps Area he said, and that this figure allowed sufficient latitude for the inclusion of a colored class. He further stated that the experiences of the late war revealed the necessity for intensive military training on the part of colored soldiers who aspire to rank above an ordinary private.

Further inquiry brought out the fact that there are no colored [illegible] civilian training camps [illegible] the United States.

"Colored people seem to show no interest whatever in the camps" he said, and stated that if interest should be created, he thought that provisions would be made for students next year. As a guarantee of this, he told the reporter that colored people should get in touch with their political representatives at Washington.

Soldiers - 1922
Discrimination, etc

COLOR FORCES LOCAL LAD OUT OF CAMP MEADE

High School Youth Dismissed From Citizen's Training Camp After Serving Twelve Days

Afro-American

WAS IN WHITE COMPANY

Baltimore Md

Officers Failed To Note Word "Colored" On Entrance Papers

8-11-22

Because they overlooked the word "colored" on his papers applying for admission to the Citizens' Training Camp at Camp Meade, officers in charge of the Third Corps Area permitted Wm. C. Paul to enlist and serve twelve days in Battery "A" of the Field Artillery before dismissing him.

Young Paul who is about 18, is a third-year high school student and resides with his parents at 1015 Gilmor street.

In June 1921 he filed application for entrance to the Citizens' Training Camp, wrote the word "colored" on the application blank after "race," passed the physical examination and got Gough McDaniels to certify to his good character.

Passes Examination

He received word in reply that he was one of 700 beyond the camp's quota and would be placed first on the list for 1922. In May of this year he received and filled out application blanks for the camp and again wrote the word "colored" after his name. He was examined by a white Dr. Wilkerson, passed the examination, and was inoculated three times against typhoid fever.

On July 27th he went to Camp Meade passed the physical tests, and was assigned with a number of white boys from Pennsylvania to Battery "A" Field Artillery. His roommates and others, who inquired, were told that he was colored, and received him heartily.

Young Paul with his buddies took demount drills, inspections, horse drills, target practice with automatics and with 13 millimeter guns, and attended church, movies and hostess house affairs with perfect freedom.

August 3rd he took a special physical examination again and passed and next day was assigned to the Kitchen Police.

In the next set of information blanks, he filled out Paul wrote the word "colored" after his name again, and it came to the attention of the officers of his company.

Quizzed By Officers

Lieutenant—What are you trying to put over on us?

Paul—I am not trying to put anything over on you.

Lieutenant—What are you doing down here in camp?

Paul—I was assigned here by Headquarters at Fort Howard.

Lieutenant—Didn't you know this camp was for whites only.

Paul—The word "colored" is marked on all my papers sent in to headquarters, and I have told all the men here that I am colored.

Officers Investigate

Officers not taking Paul's word, looked up his application papers and found the word "colored" as he had said. Paul was told to turn in his equipment and get transportation back to Baltimore.

Altho the error of admitting young Paul to Camp was made by the officers themselves, they at first attempted to embarass him. Later his commanding officer gave him a letter of recommendation certifying to his good character and exemplary conduct.

Paul and his parents, who are well known Baltimoreans have taken the matter up with Senator France and are hoping to have the War Department transfer him to Plattsburg or one of the other training camps where there are colored detachments.

Democracy in the U. S.

Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.
8-18-22

West Virginian Has Heluva Experience Trying To Get Into The Reserve Officers' Training Camp At Camp Knox, Kentucky

To the Editor:

My home is in Charlestown, W. Va. It is located in Jefferson County and is in the 5th Corps area of the United States of America. Headquarters at Columbus Barracks Ohio. I'm formerly a member of Co. K. 372nd Infantry A. E. F.. I received an application blank for admittance to the Citizen's Military Training Corps which would be held at one of the cantonments designated by the corps area commander. Because of previous Military experience I was entitled to Reserve Officers Training and my application was accepted to that effect. I was ordered to report to Camp Knox Stithton, Ky., Aug. 1, 1922.

Upon my arrival at camp I was subjected to all manner of insults. In a train load of about five hundred men, I was the only Negro. The first open insult I received was when we detrained at camp.

The trucks that were detailed to carry the men from the station to the section of the camp where we had to undergo a medical examination, refused to let me ride. I was forced to walk the distance of about one and one half miles.

I threatened to report my ill treatment to the War Department in Washington, D. C. Just then an officer, a First Lieut. (white) came over and tried to camouflage his sentiment by blaming the incident on the Southern hoodlums.

He tried to covince me that he was a Real American therfore too broad-minded to stoop to such petty offences simply because a man's skin was of a darker hue than his. All the officers talked to me in a friendly manner as did the first, but a blind man could see that they were agitating prejudice among the men against me.

Of course by the time I walked over to the medical examiners, I was obliged to get on the tail end of the line. I stood there from early in the afternoon until about dark. By that time I was about thirty men from the entrance of the Y. M. C. A. in which building the men were having their papers nspected before undergoing the physical examination.

Just then a major of Infantry came along and asked me if I had had anything to eat and I told him "N". Then he told me to follow him. We went to a mess hall a few buildings away; there I was issued a stale cheese sandwich. When I returned to the line, about two hundred and fifty men who had just arrived were already added to the line and I was forced to go back to the rear of this new line. By and by it began to rain and everybody ran over to an open air theatre or shed.

The white men were all given mattresses and told to make themselves at home on the floor. I was taken out in the rain across the camp in search of an empty building for men to spend the night. At last we found a building whose 2nd. floor was unoccupied, and I proceeded to make myself as comfortable as possible with nothing but a bunch of dirty mattresses.

As soon as the officers left me, all the men in the neighborhood seemed to know that I was there. They cursed and ordered me to put the light out if I knew what was good for me. Some became so angry at me having the nerve to come down there to enter the R. O. T. C. that they made open threats to carry me out of the camp and give me a good beating.

The next morning, I was refused breakfast. The physical examination was a farce. They passed me around from one doctor to another. The last doctor made the mistake of giving me a white card which signified that I passed O. K.

Another doctor came along and asked me which doctor I received the card from. After I told him they both had a whispered conversation. The doctor came back placed a test tube over my heart, listened a few seconds, then took the white card and gave me a pink one which signified that I was physicially unfit for service.

The officer in charge of the rejected men, took me over to the mess hall and tried to over-feed me, but I had no appetite.

During the course of the meal I picked up snatches of conversation from the other tables to convince me that "my dear Uncle Sam"didn't want any black officers, especially in Dixie. I sincerely hope that those Real Patriotic Americans I met in Kentucky will have a chance to show their real true Americanism in the near future.

EDWARD O. MORGAN
832 Harewood Avenue,
Charlestown, W. Va.

YANKS and LEGIONAIRES

EASTON PA. PRESS
SEPTEMBER 8, 1922

French army maneuvers are to be held this month for the first time since 1913.

More than 7,000 young men in the United States are attending the reserve officers' training camps.

Members of the Officers' Reserve Corps in New York State have the right to be candidates for public office.

Italy was the only nation who called to her colors during the world war all available men above the age of 19.

The Knights of Columbus expended $2,748,206.49 on welfare work for American war veterans during the past year.

A second lieutenant in the American army earns $125 a month. After three years' service the pay is increased to $131.25.

Former negro service men are being barred from membership in American Legion posts in certain sections of the United States.

Field Marshal Lord Haig, of Great Britain, has 30 swords, presented to him by more than 30 towns and public bodies in England.

All men in Czecho-Slovakia between the ages of 20 and 50 are liable for military service. The training period is limited to 14 months, and volunteers are plentiful.

The former Prince Oscar, of Germany one of the sons of Kaiser Wilhelm, has demanded a back salary as commander-in-chief of a force of soldiers for the last three months of 1918.

The latest British submarines are equipped with 12-inch guns, which can be submerged fully loaded, capable of firing torpedoes under water and able to dive completely under the surface in 15 seconds.

American Legion Ignored Resolution to Admit Negro

Gallant Fight By Colored Legionnaires Failed--Track Meet Management Barred Butler From Track Against New York Protests

new York Age - New York

(By V. P. THOMAS). 11-4-22

New Orleans, La.—There were more colored delegates in the American Legion convention in New Orleans, October 16 to 20, than there were in any of its conventions since the Legion was formed. There were eight of them. One was from New York, one from New Jersey, one from the District of Columbia, two from Tennessee, one from Iowa, one from Colorado, and one from Kansas.

J. Q. Lindsey, of Des Moines, Iowa, was the leader of the group. He is a deputy sheriff in Polk Country, in which Des Moines is situated, and before the World War, in which he was at the battle front in France for ten months straight, he was twelve years in the cavalry division of the army. He was transferred from the cavalry to the infantry and became a captain in the A. E. F.

His experience as a soldier and his understanding of men made him a desirable leader for the ex-service men who picked him to lead in the fight to be made at the convention for adequate recognition of the rights of colored ex-service men to be members of the American Legion.

Colored Posts in Four States.

There have been only four southern states that allowed colored ex-service men to form posts in their departments of the American Legion. They are Florida, Arkansas, Virginia, and Tennessee. The rest have ignored ex-service men altogether, not allowing them in the white posts, nor granting them charters for posts of colored men.

The fight Captain Lindsey made was for the adoption of a resolution by the convention amending the constitution of the Legion in Article 9, Section 1, of the By-Laws, relative to charters for Posts. Before the Committee on Resolutions met, Captain Lindsey got the promise of support for the resolution from the delegations of New York, Vermont, Missouri, Florida, Minnesota, Maine, New Jersey, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, Virginia, Colorado, Kansas, Iowa and the District of Columbia.

The Iowa delegation sponsored the resolution, and with the departments of Florida and Tennessee already granting charters to colored ex-service men of the South, Louisiana, Arkansas and Virginia came to the view that colored ex-service men who desired to have Posts of their own ought to be allowed the privilege and they therefore fell in line for the resolution and promised to support a favorable report by the committee to the convention and to vote for it when it came up before the convention for a vote.

Louisiania's Promised Support.

When Captain Lindsey said he had the support of Louisiana promised for the resolution, it was hard for one to believe that he was not mistaken, as Louisiana had all along refused to give Louisiana colored applicants encouragement of any kind. Indeed, it was an open secret that the Louisiana legionnaires were opposed to colored men being in the American Legion.

They even put the matter of entertaining colored ex-service people coming to New Orleans for the convention into other hands than those of ex-service men in keeping with their well understood attitude.

C. M. Cain of Atlantic City, N. J., Walter L. Hutcherson of Wichita, Kan., John H. Mosely of Denver, Col., Dr. Halloway of Washington, D. C., and M. H. Gray of Birmingham, Ala., were of great service to Captain Lindsey in the work. The efforts of Captain Lindsey and his faithful comrades to have the American Legion throw wide open its doors to all ex-service men were greatly encouraged by a resolution passed by the recent convention of the Iowa department of the American Legion at Waterloo, Iowa, and they used it freely in pleading their cause and asking support from members of the National Convention at New Orleans.

Promises of Support Failed.

But in response to the spirit of the South, the fair promises of support of the Iowa proposed amendment to the constitution and by-laws of the American Legion made to Captain Lindsey and his group and hope of opening the door of the Legion to colored ex-service men were smashed to pieces at the morning session of the convention Thursday when the report of the committee on amendments to the constitution and by-laws of the American Legion was presented and adopted.

This report made changes in the organic laws of the Legion which were of no interest to colored men. Indeed, if one of the amendments did anything at all it strengthened the existing article relative to granting of charters by state departments.

Captain Lindsey spoke faithfully of the promises made to him to the last, while local people wondered how he could have such faith, without saying a word to discourage him. To them, the expected came to pass as to the fair promises. They had had experience with promises of the kind and doubted the fulfillment of those made by Louisiona, at least, where ex-service men of the race had just been ignored in the arrangements made for separate entertainment of expected colored legionnaires to come with northern delegations to the convention.

Captain Lindsey took the defeat of the proposed amendment without comment.

Race Men in Legion Parade.

In the American Legion parade Wednesday afternoon, a parade that took two hours and a half to pass a given point, eight marchers abreast, there were eight colored ex-service men—two in the Missouri legionnaires, one in the District of Columbia, one in the Indiana, three in the Illinois and one in the New York. A Louisiana man was one of the number.

A number of the visiting race men did not parade. Only a few race women, of a number expected to be in attendance at the convention of the American Legion Auxiliary reached the city and not one was recognized among the women in the parade by her color, if there were any in it.

Track and Field Meet.

In the athletic events New York was not permitted to run Sol Butler, the colored athlete. Southern athletes would not run in a race in which a Negro was a competitor and Butler was barred. The New Yorkers made much ado about this and expressed indignation in strong terms, especially because Butler had been duly entered to compete in the events.

It seems that New York did not know until the last minute that Butler would not be allowed to run, and then, too, until other New York men had competed in other events of the meet.

New York claimed that five points should be allowed them on the events in which Butler was entered and then not allowed to compete.

At this writing it is alleged that the New York team is planning to enter a protest with the Legion committee on account of several disqualifications the team was made to suffer in the meet.

They must be given credit, as great fighters for they fought for everything they believed belonged to them and kept the officials of the meet on the defensive from the start of the events. They will protest the action of the meet officials in refusing to act as long as New York team insisted on Sol Butler taking part in the sprints, on their return to New York.

New Yorkers held to the view that the field and tract meet was a national affair and not a sectional one though staged in the South, and that sectional prejudices had no place in a national affair and could not be employed to altar the personnel of a team enjoying good standing under the rules and regulations of the national sport.

Northern Legion Men Soundly Abused by Southerners at New Orleans Confab

The New York Amsterdam News

New York 11-1-22

Harlem and Colonel Charles Young Post Commanders Say They and Their Members Were Referred Everywhere to as "D——M Yankee" and "Nigger Lovers"—Refused to Sell Them Gasoline.

That Southern men and women even after more than fifty years since Emancipation are determined to make it warm for all Northerners, regardless of race or creed and despite the loyalty which they may have shown to the Government in time of war, is borne out by the statement made to a representative of the New York Amsterdam News by representatives of the American Legion who have recently returned from the convention at New Orleans.

R. S. Richardson and John J. Elliot, two prominent Caucasians of Harlem Post, and Walter F. Edwards, of Col. Charles Young Post, said that they were most inhumanly humiliated by Southerners whom they came in contact with. On the street they said and in the convention hall they were referred to as "d——m Yankees" and "nigger-lovers." During one day's journey Mr. Richardson says they motored outside of New Orleans sightseeing, and as the supply of gasoline for their car had given out they pulled up beside a garage. When the man in charge found that they were from the North he took one of their party by the arm and showed him a dilapidated building which he said: "You d——m Yankees did during the Civil War. You cannot get any gasoline here. You will have to walk to New Orleans." Space would not allow this newspaper to describe fully the statement made to it by Mr. Richardson concerning the treatment accorded the Legion men, white and colored, by the Southerners. Every measure on the floor was carried by the Southerners when they learned that it was sponsored by any portion of the Northern men.

Those who have discussed the statements by the Northern Legion men came forward as usual with the statement that it is surprising that in view of the hostile attitude to Northerners when they go South that Southern men are permitted to come North and say, even in public speeches, what they desire to say.

Soldiers – 1922

Historical

HONOR SURVIVOR OF MONITOR

Savannah Tribune Ga

T. L. Taylor, A Negro, Served In Battle

3/10/22

Putnam, Conn., March 12.—"Mix up the medicine and give 'em hell." Was the command shouted to the men of the Monitor when that little boat drove off the big Merrimac from the Union fleet sixty years ago, according to Thomas L. Toylar of Putman, who served as a powder monkey on the Monitor in that historic sea battle

Last Thursday, March 9, was the sixtieth anniversary, of the battle, and the citizens of Putnam have been paying special honor to Taylor, who is one of the last survivors of the Monitor's crew. Taylor, a Negro, seventy-six years old, has lived in Putnam for nearly forty years owns his home and is highly respected.

Just before the Merrimac, the first ironeclad war vessel, threatened all the wooden ships of the Union navy. Taylor was living on t ehplnaat--nsty Taylor was living on the plantation of a Major Evanston at Cole's Point, N. C. He was sixteen years old.

He made up his mind to escape from slavery, and in the early part of March 1862, took the Major's finest saddle horse from the stables one midnight rode fast until dawn, abandoned the horse and set out on foot for Fortress day that the Monitor had made he Monroe.

He arrived, it happened, on the very way from the North. Union force were paralized with stories of the havoc being wrought among the vessels of the Union fleet by the dread Merrimac. Taylor knew nothing o this, but was highly elated when offered a chance to act as man servant fo an officer who was aboard the Monito He jumped at the job.

The next morning the Monitor sailed to give battle to the Merrimac There was no choice in the matter fo Taylor. He was aboard when the Monitor sailed, and he was projected into an active part in one of the most famous incidents in American naval annals.

According to his story, as he reviews it sixty years after, it was some battle. The Monitor's gunners were stripped to the waist, Taylor recalls, and as the solid shot from the Merrimac's guns crashed against the Monitor's ironclad sides, there was a shower of metal particles from the railroad iron a part of her protecting interior armor, that cut and slashed the naked bodies of the Union gunners. They were covered with blood from what were, however, no more than superficial wounds, but so numerous as to cover practically the entire body above the waist line.

3/16/22

Describes Famous Battle

"Mix up the medicine and give 'em hell!" Taylor quotes the commanding officer as yelling to those feeding and working the Monitor's guns, as she bravely battled with the formidable Merrimac.

It was hell inside the Monitor's turret, as Taylor tells the story. Every one was working like mad amid the crash of enemy shot against the iron clad's sides and the rush to keep the Monitor's hot guns supplied with ammunition.

Taylor says he never thought of death while the battle was on—the excitement was too great. The Union crew was downcast, as he tells it, when the jamming of the turret of the wonderful little Union vessel forced them to withdraw. But the defeat of the Merrimac had been established, and her menace forever removed.

"We sure save the Union that day" Taylor says. You can imagine what would have happened if she had licked us. The whole Union fleet would have been destroyed by that Merrimac, but we fixed her so she wasn't of much use for fighting any more.

"I passed powder all through the fight, and believe me, boy, they kept me hustling. We steamed back to Hampton Roads after the fight and I was let ashore. I stayed around the coal packets working fo r several months and finally enlisted in the navy and served through the war."

LETTER WRITTEN IN 1864 RESERVED BY SOLDIER'S GRANDSON

NY Amsterdam News

3/31/22

Architect Albert E. Davis Sends Amsterdam News Copy of Missive From Fort Jackson by Member of 11th U. S. Cavalry — Composition and Spelling Left Intact.

What will doubtless be of interest to Decoration Day observers and the few veterans of the Civil War that are left, is the copy of the letter attached herewith, and which was sent to the Amsterdam News by Albert E. Davis. an architect of 258 East 138th street. The letter was written by William S. Jackson, soldier at Fort Jackson to Mr. Davis's grandfather who was at that time Superintendent of the Colored Orphan Asylum. The spelling is as he wrote it:

Fort Jackson, December 29th, 1864.

Mr. Davis I now set my self to righ you a fue lines to you to let you now that I am well and hoping these fue lines wil find you the same i hope that you hahv not forgoting me since i hav left you i shal call and see you all if god shouls spair me to git thair and i am with the 11th U. S. C. A. H. fust Bateloon but i hop that you will for giv me for my foolish idears fore i hav mist home sen i ha left you i hav bin on a Skoone senst i left and then i went in the armey as a survent then the oficers in listed me and then i went as a fifer in the drumm Corps and then i was taken sick with the fever and i had not but one frend in the bertalion that wold look after me John Ros[illegible] John F. Ross Black Smith that man kept me frum going to the grave i do varily bleave i thank him for it i shall all was shal lov him fore he devided with me i hope that god wil bless him and keep him from all harme the rest of the men is so bad and whicked thair has benn a bout 150 men has did sence last Julye with the fever it has bin vary sickly hear last somer i was sent to new orleans to git musterd in the U. S. survic but i was under sise and i did not pass so i am wating for my pay fore the time that i hav surved so Mr. Davis be plase to give the rest of the Children good ad vise not to leev home as i did i have seen

(Continued on Page 4).

i Shall come hom and i want to now whair i can find hur i left hur in 50th Streete Mrsses Fields but i do not now the nomber be pleas to find out if it is not to much trubel and you will oblige me i hav giving you a slit sket of the Fort and Camp and blacksmith Shop i had not much time to draw it in fool i hav sean George Roberts and Taler and Lewis White and Charles h. Kersames and Fraces Smith Charles Thomson & Wm. H. Badde is in the bertalion with me Seman Riley is with us the rest of the boys is in the 20th Rigament Riley Send his best resects to you all and he and i wish you to Pray for us all we hav not bin in gage in no batels yet and do not expect to bea into eney nor do not want to onelse the case requir us and if so we ar re dey fase the foe and cut them down as same as grass before the Sithes wearwiling to go forth and fite our way thrue if it is necessary fite the good fite of faith this is our song wear redey fore acttion unio for ever hu raw boyes huraw down with the traters and up with Stares Shouting the Batel Criess fredum again union will not fore git me Nomore at presat but I will Close my letter by saing the lords prair Our fathe hoo are in heven, halew ed be thi name, thi Kingdumcome thi wil be dun on urth as it is dun in heven givus our daley bread forgiv our tress passes as those for givus and led us not in to temp tation but derliv us from all evel thin is pouer Amen and glory for ever.

Donot foreget to right to me Soon as you can and let me now how all the folks is and when you di rect your letters to John F. Ross Company B the 11th U. S. C. A. H. 1st Batelcon Fort Jackson L A So good night.

William H. Jackson

Good bye old frends God bless you aull and bless them that is a round you.

The envelope was addressed as follows: 12-29-64 fore Mr. William H. Davis, Colard Orfent Assilum, on the 5 av be twene 43 and 44th Streets, New York Ceitey.

2 pencil sketches were enclose, one of Ft. Jackson, the other Majer J. J. Comstocks Headquarters with a flag flying from a staff.

SOLDIER'S 1864 LETTER

(Continued from Page 1).

some vary hard times hav bin poot on half rations and some times on quarter we hav bin on randels pass then mat a gorda i land and to Camp Pari Nitt N. O nowt Fort Jackson L A i thank god that i am spaired and got my helth and strenk onece more John Ross he gives me ev thing that i want that lase in his pouer nothing that i want but what he gits me i donot daw eney Clothing from the guvernment but i have a plenty John he has given new pair of pats and shirts and money and several other lit articuls Shues Mr. Davis right to me and let me now whair my Sister is a livng on whar bouts She is living and what Nomber she livs tel hur that i am well and i hope thes fue lines wil find hur the same i Shall as soon as i git my money

Soldiers – 1922

Insurance and Pensions

WORLD WAR FOUGHT BY BLACKS FOR SQUARE DEAL, NOT BONUS, SAY SPEAKERS AT RIOTOUS MEETING

New York News

Group of Legion Men and Veterans Try to Stampede Gathering at St. Mark's Church at Which Colonel Arthur Little Leads Protest

3/4/22

What promised on one or two occasions to become a broken-up anti-bonus meeting turned out on last Sunday afternoon to be one of the most successful and creditable mass meetings recently held by the colored race in New York.

Hisses, jeers and catcalls interrupted the meeting in St. Mark's Church, 231 West Fifty-third street, at which Col. Arthur Little, commander of the 396th Negro Infantry; Suffragan Bishop Herbert Shipman, Job Hedges, Charles W. Anderson, Alderman George W. Harris and others, including Fred Moore, set forth their attitude against the measures in Congress. The bonus advocates, represented chiefly by some 150 ex-service men, frequently voiced their displeasure at the trend of the arguments, and when Mr. Hedges rose to speak about a hundred noisily left the church.

Announcing among themselves that they would jeer Colonel Little when the meeting was over, a group of young men waited for him in front of the church, but two policemen dispersed them.

Joel E. Robinson of The Amsterdam News, who presided, invited representatives of the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars who were present to speak in favor of the bonus. While these speeches were going on the pros and the antis yelled their disapproval or approval. Only once was there agreement among the four hundred men and women present, and that happened when a man in the audience said that a church was the wrong place for such a meeting.

Colonel Little made a masterly plea and said a great opportunity was offered for leadership in a movement against the so-called raid on the Treasury.

"Let the colored race lead in this movement for the public good, as our regiment led in France," he said. "Lead for the public welfare without taint of private interest, and see what effect it will have upon your struggle for equality throughout the nation."

Bishop Shipman, who was less interrupted than any of the speakers, said that until justice was shown the wounded and disabled every tongue should be silent and every hand withdrawn. He said his own patriotism was not for sale, even though he was within a week of being entitled to the maximum allowance under the bonus measure.

"I consider it inconceivable that a man who had served his country gloriously should be willing to accept a tip. There are some things you can't measure with gold. General Pershing and Marshal Foch receive a mere handful of change when compared with the income of 'Fatty' Arbuckle."

Mr. Hedges said it would be an unsound financial policy to pay a bonus, and that, furthermore, "it would be an insult to ex-service men to reward them monetarily for doing their duty."

But the most popular chord struck was that by the well known colored speakers, who declared that the black boys who fought to make the world safe for democracy did not fight for a bonus but fought that those of their race whom they had left behind might enjoy a squarer deal and a little more of democracy at home. They fought, as said Collector Anderson and Alderman Harris, for freedom from lynch law, from disfranchisement, from segregation in industry and unequal educational and civil opportunities.

Mr. Zuolaf, a Legion spokesman, as did Mr. Tiernan, of the Foreign Veterans, roused the meeting to a high pitch of enthusiasm when they pledged their organizations to this program and denounced race inequality and injustice.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Soldiers - 1922

Monuments, etc.

TO BRING BACK BODY OF COL. CHAS. YOUNG

Baltimore Md. Afro American 6/11/22

Sunday, March 12th Settled As National Memorial Day In Honor Of Great Soldier

(Associated Negro Press)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 16.—After consultation with the officials in the state department, and other well known citizens throughout the country, the Associated Negro Press announces Sunday, March 12th, as the date for National Memorial Services in honor of Colonel Charles Young, U. S. A., "well known soldier," who died recently in Nigeria, in the service of his country.

The final disposition of the body of Colonel Young has not been determined upon. It has been stated that the laws would probably not permit bringing the body to this country within a year. Consequently the date for the meomrial service was agreed upon

At the State Department, the Associated Negro Press was informed unofficially that the immediate cause of the death of Colonel Young was Bright's disease. It is thought that he had gone to Nigeria for the benefit of his health.

Mrs. Charles Young, the colonel's wife, it is learned, is in this country at Wilberforce, Ohio, the country home of the distinguished military officeor, where the Colonel's mother is also living. The children are in school abroad.

COLORED VETERANS IN MEMORIAL SERVICES

BROOKLYN N Y CITIZEN
SEPTEMBER 30, 1922

Davis rost to Honor Heroes of Race—Parade on Programme for To-Morrow.

The George P. Davis Post, No.116 American Legion, composed of colored veterans of the World War, tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock, will hold memorial service in memory of deceased colored veterans, at the Colored Catholic Church, St. Peter Claver, Ormond place.

Acceptance to participate in these services have been received from the following colored veterans organizations. The Col. Charles Young Post and William Lloyd Garrison Post, American Legion, of Manhattan, the Booker T. Washington Post, American Legion, of Jersey City, the Admiral Phillips Camp, United States Spanish War Veterans, William Lloyd Garrison Post, G. A. R., and the Fifteenth Regiment Veterans Corps, of Manhattan.

These veterans in uniform and with colors will parade from post headquarters, No. 689 Herkimer street, starting at 3 o'clock, and will be led by the Davis Post newly acquired band under the leadership of Lieut. James Mayers, who organized and idrected the 302nd Engineers Band during the World War.

Past Commander, William F. Deegan, the Kings County officials of the American Legion, including Chairman John J. Bennett, Jr., Gen. G. A. Wingate, Donald C. Strachan, Peter A. Drum, Father Higgins and others will attend. After the church services, the paraders will return to post headquarters where a uncheon will be served by the Woman's Auxiliary and a re-union will be held. The Rev. Bernard J. Quinn, rector of St. Peter Claver's, himself an overseas chaplain, will deliver the oration.

NEGROES OF JAMAICA UNVEIL MONUMENT TO WORLD WAR HEROES

St. Louis Argus, St. Louis
11-24-22

Associated Negro Press)

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. —A cross commemorating Jamaica's Negro dead in the World War was unveiled on Armistic Day by the acting governor in the presence of a large assemblage of people with military forces taking part in the ceremony.

The cenotaph, which is made of marble, recently discovered in the Island, stands in one of the principal squares in the city. After the unveiling, wreaths were deposited near the monument.

Soldiers — 1922.

Bonus.

CHARLESTON S C EVE POST
MARCH 7, 1922

BONUS BILL IN

Mr. Fordney's committee is about to report the new bonus bill, aptly characterized in Washington, the "pawnbrokers' bill," and he and his party are pledged to carry it through, while young Mr. McNider head of the American Legion, guarantees that President Harding will not veto the measure if it reaches the White House. In its latest form, the bonus proposal is more objectionable than ever. To avoid the immediate necessity of providing funds to pay the cash bounty, in the only way such provision can ever be made, this is by increased taxation it is proposed to make the donative to the ex-service men in government promissory notes, which are to be negotiable at the banks, the resources of the federal reserve banks to be made available, on discount, for their flotation. That is to say, the notes may be turned into cash by the recipients and the banking resources of the country, only just becoming freed from their long congestion, will again be tied up in a useless and wasteful loan, instead of being employed in the industrial and commercial rehabilitation of the country. That the bonus notes will be sold to speculators at ruinous rates and by them discounted at the banks may be taken as certain. It is easy to imagine the harvest that conscienceless brokers will reap from the Southern negroes who were drafted into the service. That such a measure should be sponsored by a political party which was elected on a promise to restore economic and financial conditions from the chaos resulting from the war is as disturbing as its sanctions and advocacy by an organization of service men is depressing and both are comprehensible only when the pension orgy for which the Republican party was responsible after the war between the States is recalled and the debauching of the soldier vote that was its occasion is borne in mind. If the Democrats in Congress, and especially the Southern Democrats, fail to array themselves against this scheme to loot the treasury and defer the return of prosperity, they will not deserve the restoration of the government to their hands, for which the sentiment of the nation is rapidly pre-

Soldiers — 1922.
Commemorations.

CHICAGO MAYOR DEDICATES AVE. TO WAR HERO

(By the Associated Negro Press)

Chicago, Ill., June 15.—Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago, was the principal speaker at the dedication of Giles Avenue, which has been renamed in honor of Lieut. Giles of the 370th Infantry (Eighth Regiment), who made the supreme sacrifice in France, that the world might be safe for democracy.

One hundred and forty-two trees were planted along the thoroughfare as a memorial to the 142 soldiers of the regiment who similarly gave up their lives. The dedication was attended by thousands. A large bronze tablet was unveiled by a gold star mother as the regimental band played "Nearer My God to Thee."

Soldiers - 1922

National Guard

SEPARATE BATTALION CLASSED AS INFANTRY

Boston Guardian

LIEUT. RAINEY GETS WORD OF CHANGE OF DESIGNATION OF SEPARATE UNIT FROM AUXILIARY ENGINEERS TO INFANTRY — STILL SEPARATE — PART OF FIGHT BY EQUAL RIGHTS LEAGUE SEEMS WON BUT MASS. AUTHORITIES NOT YET NOTIFIED 2/4/22

(Boston Globe, Feb. 1, 1922.)

Lieut. Julian D. Rainey at the South Armory was informed yesterday through Congressman Tinkham, that the War Department has issued an order changing the designation of the 2d Separate Battalian, M. N. G. (colored), from "auxiliary engineers" to "infantry."

This change is the result of the this State have been making for the past two years for representation in the combat arms of the National Guard. This battalion was authorized by Gov. Coolidge, but the Federal Government refused until now to recognize it except in a noncombatant branch of the service.

FULL TEXT OF SECRETARY OF WAR'S LETTER

WAR DEPARTMENT
Washington, January 25, 1922.
Julian D. Rainey, Esq.,
54 Devonshire Street,
Boston, Mass.
Dear Mr. Rainey:

I am in receipt of your letter of January 20, 1922, referring to the desire of the citizens of Massachusetts for the allotment to that State of a battalion of Colored National Guard infantry and in reply thereto I beg to advise you that this matter has been carefully considered by the War Department and I have today authorized the Militia Bureau to add this unit to the Massachusetts National Guard allotment.

Very truly yours,
JOHN W. WEEKS,
Secretary of War.

COLORED BATTALION STILL SEGREGATED

Boston Guardian

THOUGH INFANTRY IS ISOLATED LATED—NOT A PART OF ANY REGIMENT — NEVER TO BE— WHITE SEPARATE BATTALION, 1st CORPS CADETS, TO BECOME ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTALION — MUST BE CONVERTED — COLORED WILL BE ONLY SEPARATE INFANTRY AND FOR RACE, A JIM-CROW.

325.4-Mass. 2/11/22

The following is a copy of the orders received last Saturday by the adjutant General of Massachusetts.

January 30, 1922.

From, The Chief, Militia Bureau.
To, The Adjutant General of Massachusetts.
Subject, Additional Cavalry and colored infantry units for M. N. G.

1. The Secretary of War has directed the Militia Bureau to authorize the addition of the following units to the final allotment of National Guard to the State of Massachusetts: 1 Cavalry squadron, 1 Infantry battalion (this unit may be organized with Colored men). 2. The above additions will cause the final allotment to the State of Massachusetts to become as follows:

Division Troops
1ST INFANTRY DIVISION

CORPS TROOPS — One, Hdqrs. Corps Artillery Brigade; one, Hdqrs. Battery, Corps Art. Brigade; one, F. A. Regt. (155 mm. howitzer); one, Artillery Ammunition Train; one, Artillery Observation Battalion; one Hdqrs. Corp Air Service; one Squadron (observation); one, Air Park; one, Photo Section; one, Communications Section.

ARMY TROOPS—One, Anti-aircraft Machine Gun Bn. (For White Infantry Battalion); one, Cavalry Regiment; twelve, Coast Artillery Companies; one, Auxiliary Engineer Battalion. SPECIAL ALLOTMENT—One, Infantry Battalion (may be organized with Colored men.)

3. The Secretary of War directs the Militia Bureau to withdraw temporarily a portion of the auxiliary engineer battalion now included in the 1922 allotment to Massachusetts, and to substitute therefor the infantry battalion mentioned above. This change will cause the 1922 allotment to Massachusetts to become as follows:

White Battalion to be Converted Into Regular Outfit

DIVISION TROOPS—One, Infantry Brigade; one, Infantry regiment; one, Field Artillery Brigade; one, Engineer regiment; one, Division Air Service; one, Division Train, QMC; one, Ambulance Company, MD; one, Signal Company. ARMY TROOPS—One, Hdqrs. Troop Cavalry regiment; one, Service Troop Cavalry regiment; one, Cavalry Squadron; twelve, Coast Artillery companies.

SPECIAL ALLOTMENT—One, Infantry battalion, (may be organized with Colored men); one, infantry battalion (to be converted by June 30, 1923 into units included in the Massachusetts allotment.)

(SGD) C. C. COLLINS,
Colonel, Chief, Organization Branch,
For Major General Geo. C. Rickards.

COLORED BATTALION STILL SEGREGATED

Boston Mass. Guardian 2/11/22

THOUGH INFANTRY IS ISOLATED LATED—NOT A PART OF ANY REGIMENT — NEVER TO BE— WHITE SEPARATE BATTALION, 1st CORPS CADETS, TO BECOME ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTALION — MUST BE CONVERTED — COLORED WILL BE ONLY SEPARATE INFANTRY AND FOR RACE, A JIM-CROW.

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(SGD) C. C. COLLINS,
Colonel, Chief, Organization Branch,
For Major General Geo. C. Rickards.

EIGHTH REGIMENT HITS TRAIL FOR CHICAGO SUNDAY

Chicago Defender 8-5-22

Finishes Required 15 Days' Training; Many Friends Are Guests of Famous Outfit

Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., Aug. 4. The citizens of Rockford welcomed the Eighth Illinois National Guard regiment of infantry back to this city on Sunday morning, July 23, after an absence of three and a half years, the last appearance of the "Black Devils" at the camp being on February 18, 1919, when the regiment was demobilized after seeing service in France, where the greater portion of the regiment was decorated for bravery.

Colonel Otis B. Duncan and his staff need no introduction to our readers. His ability to lead is so well known that we cannot find words to add to praises already sung. The medical corps is the best in the camp and is comprised of Major James White, Captains Spencer Dickerson, Park Tancil and James Lawson and Lieutenant Dawson.

The crack band of close to 100 pieces, which includes the drum and bugle corps of 24, under the leadership of Lieutenant James B. Tucker, has been giving a series of concerts each evening at 7 o'clock, immediately following the review on the parade grounds. Surrounded by thousands of parked automobiles, the musicians have given their hearers a bit of both grand opera and jazz.

The entire two weeks has been taken up in military drills, tactics, hikes, rifle practice and signal practice. Guard mount is at 6 p. m:, followed by battalion review, and on Sundays the guard mount is at the same hour, but is followed by a regimental review.

During the week Chicago friends of the regiment motored and came by train. On Thursday Banker Jesse Binga and Oscar DePriest surprised the regiment with a bundle of 300 Chicago Defenders, which were given away. Later on a Chicago Defender reporter arrived in his "lizzie" with some more of the World's Greatest. Lieutenant John Hawkins and party were the guests of Colonel Duncan Friday.

Sunday at Camp

Sunday elevated itself from the ordinary humdrum of camp life and the whole place took on the aspect of Saratoga or Atlantic City. Such gaiety has never been witnessed here before. Chicago visitors thronged the camp. Every train brought friends and relatives of the officers and guardsmen. Hundreds motored out, taking Roosevelt road drive, 75 miles to Rochelle, finding the asphalt road like a boulevard. Twenty-four miles of dirt road and the rest of the 104 was asphalt again.

Among the most prominently known visitors were the Hon. Robert S. Abbott, editor of the Chicago Defender, and his charming wife, who had as their guests Mrs. Abbott's two sisters, Mrs. N. K. McGill of Jacksonville, Fla., and Mrs. S. Johnson of Athens, Ga., who were completely "carried away" with the splendid time and hospitality accorded them. Mr. and Mrs. Martin of 3526 Calumet avenue, came by auto, bringing as their guest the noted bandmaster of Tuskegee institute, N. Clark Smith. Others among the many visitors who came by auto were Dr. and Mrs. Dudley, Dr. and Mrs. Turner and guests, Miss Maxine Shelton, fiancee of Lieut. O. A. Browning, and Mesdames Harris and Warner, wives of two of the most popular younger officers in the camp.

Editor and Mrs. Abbott and Miss Shelton were the table guests of Major James R. White, chief medical officer of the regiment. Among those seated at the table of Colonel Otis B. Duncan, commanding the troops, were Lieutenant Governor Sterling, Colonel Ronayne, camp commander, and several other white officers and civilians with their wives and friends.

Although there is a regiment of white troops, the 130th infantry, undergoing training at the camp, these officers accepted the hosptiality of Colonel Duncan, and from all indications thoroughly enjoyed themselves. The dinner was a marked success through the efforts put forth by Captain Middleton, regimental supply officer, and his corps of assistants.

Many diversions were offered the guests, those deserving mention being a baseball game between the teams of the First battalion and the Second battalion. Another game was played by the Second battalion team and the regimental nine.

In the evening a band concert was given in the public park in the heart of the city of Rockford. The "whole town" attended. Lieutenant Tucker and his well balanced band of syncopators were the recipients of almost endless applause. Every number was encored, some of them two or three times.

The troops will break camp Sunday morning, Aug. 6, having finished their 15 days' period of training.

Lieutenant Governor Sterling and the visiting white officers showered Colonel Duncan with praise and gave the men great credit for the way in which they handled themselves.

TO CONSIDER REGIMENTS

Savannah Tribune, Ga
10/2/22

Washington, D. C., Nov. 1—The future and perhaps the fate of the two colored regiments in the National Guard is involved in a conference of general staff and guard officers, which has been called by the Secretary of War, and which is meeting in Washington to consider a realiotment of organizations to the National Guard Service. In fact, the status of the whole National Guard is involved.

Assuming that Secretary Week will be guided by whatever recommendations the conference may see fit to make, it seems certain that the effect upon the guard will be highly important. At present the 8th Illinois and 15th New York are merely "attached" to their state organizations. Under the old state control they were integral parts of the state unit.

They are being trained as combat trops apparently but the war department has ruled that their status is that of labor battalions according to a well versed military man here. Regular army officers wish to reduce the importance of the guard and if it is returned to its former status it may prove a blessing in disguise.

DEEL

Soldiers - 1922.
National Guard,

LEGION AND LABOR TO FORM CLOSE TIE

New York Times
New York 10/18/22

Gompers Announces the Program at Convention of Ex-Soldiers in New Orleans.

DIVISION ON BONUS STAND

San Francisco Wins Next Convention — Fight Over Negro Posts—Liquor Flows Freely.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 17.—A program of closer relations between American Legion posts and organized labor units in every community in the United States is about to be put in operation, it was announced at today's session of the Legion's annual convention here by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor.

"The arrangement is," said Mr. Gompers, "that after the close of this conference a joint body shall be established between the Legion posts and the Federation of trades and local trades central bodies in each community. That is the character of work. Begin at the bottom in your locality where your men and women know each other, and so long as you maintain that friendly fraternal relation, working for the common good, nothing can happen to widen a breach between the American Legion and the American Federation of Labor."

Mr. Gompers said that already relations had been established between three Legion posts in Atlanta, Ga., and the federated union organizations in that city. His speech was so worded that some who heard him thought that his reference to future activities concerned only the movement in Georgia. Later, at his hotel, Mr. Gompers's secretary explained that while Mr. Gompers had mentioned Atlanta his remarks applied to the whole country.

Mr. Gompers was cordially received by the Legion. He was presented by Commander MacNider, who described him as one of the best friends the Legion ever had. On the rostrum when he delivered his speech were many prominent men, among them John Barton Payne, head of the American Red Cross; Judge Kenesaw M. Landis of Chicago, General Charles Russ of the Grand Army of the Republic, and practically all of the national officers of the Legion, among the latter Senior Vice Commander George L. Berry of Tennessee, who is one of the national officers of the Pressmen's Union. Mr. Berry is among those mentioned as a possible dark horse in the race for National Commander to succeed MacNider.

Move Was Hinted in Advance.

The speech of Mr. Gompers was the outstanding feature of the session. Advance information came to New Orleans that the establishment of a closer relationship between the veterans and the labor unions was a matter close to the heart of the veteran labor leader.

The applause that greeted him was not of the rafter-shaking kind and it was not a unanimous expression. Those who approved his suggestions voiced their assent in enthusiastic fashion, while those who were not in sympathy with them simply remained quiet.

Mr. Gompers began by stating that it had been his privilege to help cultivate the most fraternal relationships between the Legion and organized labor.

"I come to you," he said, "as the representative of the American Federation of Labor, by its authority and by its direction, to extend a fraternal greeting and offering of mutual helpfulness and affection and co-operation.

"Men, I have been with you and those you have the honor to represent not only in the camps in our country, but in the camps and the hospitals overseas. I have been in the front of the battles, helping, talking, preaching, urging the men, for the sake of their young ones, their brothers, for the sake of the Republic of the United States, for the sake of all nations and the peoples of all natins of the earth, that they might have the real opportunity to live their own lives and work out their own destinies.

"There are altogether too many who fail to understand what is really meant by our movement. There is not a thought passing through the minds of any of our men with whom I have the honor of being acquainted that does not mean 100 per cent. loyalty to our flag and devotion and loyalty to our Republic. It is not them en of labor any more than it is the men of the American Legion who violate law."

Mr. Gompers denounced as an insult to the Legion the issuance of the injunction that closed up forty-odd saloons in New Orleans for the period of the convention. He declared that it was a violation of the spirit of the Constitution and that those responsible knew that they could not convict a single hotel proprietor or other person named in the injunction.

"These revolutionists," he exclaimed, "these violators of Constitutional guarantees don't want a trial by jury. They don't want that and that is what labor protests against. If a man is guilty of violation of law arrest him, try him and if he is guilty punish him, but we protest against the assumption that our men are guilty of unlawful conduct and denial to us of the right to trial by jury and use of the injunction as a substitute."

Started by Gompers Circular.

Mr. Gompers concluded his speech as follows:

"Far better than all, in your States, in your localities, your departments, your local posts, your local legions, wherever you may be, you may do as has been done in many places within this last month since I have had the honor of issuing a circular to all the central bodies of organized labor of America. The night before last I passed through Atlanta and there saw one of God's best and noblest men. I refer to Jerome Jones, well known throughout Georgia as a man of brain, faith, honor and ability. He told me that upon receipt of my circular to him and the other central bodies he opened communication with the three Legion Posts there in Atlanta, and established relations.

"I image from the tone of the correspondence which was published in a labor paper in Atlanta edited by Mr. Jones, thatt here must be in the hall at this time some of the commanders of the posts in Atlanta, and the arrangement is that after the close of this convention a joint body shall be established between the Legion posts and the federation of trades and local trades central bodies in each community. That is the character of the work."

The second day's session of the convention followed one of the gayest nights in the history of New Orleans. Until the small hours the city was in carnival mood. The veterans were everywhere, prading, dancing, singing, cheering. They had ben told that "the sky was the limit."

Those who wanted things to drink stronger than root beer had no trouble in getting all they wanted, and they drank it in the open. Now and then a policeman would suggest that the imbibing be accomplished in discreet fashion, whereupon as a rule, the legionaire would offer the policeman a drink.

Invited for Panama Trip.

Just how lively New Orleans was last night was implied from the rostrum of the convention today by John Hilkene of the Canal Zone. Mr. Hilkene brought an invitation from the President of the Republic of Panama, and from Colonel Morrow, the Governor of the Canal Zone, to the veterans to visit Panama and the canal next week. A special steamer has been chartered and a large number of Legion men will leave here Saturday for Colon.

"Come to Panama and we will give you the time of your lives," said Mr. Hilkene, "and I guarantee that every man and woman in that part of the world will join in the welcome. I can assure you that we have no prohibition down there and that Panama is almost as wet as this wonder city of New Orleans."

Late this afternoon the police decided to stop the open gambling in the St. Charles Hotel. They had received information, it is stated, that professionals with loaded dice had invaded the games and the result was that several patrol wagon loads of men were carried to the police stations. The games in other hotels were not interfered with.

It was after such a night as has been describedth at the Legion convention reassembled in the morning. Nearly everybody was talking about the great night." A New York delegate remarks that compared to New Orleans, New York under the Volstead law was on a par with Peekskill.

The Times Picayune announced that not a single Legionnaire has been arrested. The veterans were happy and noisy, but not insulting or unduly boisterous.

The session today was given over to speechmaking. Just one piece of business was acted upon and that was the ratification of the recommendation of the Time and Place Committee that the 1923 conventions be held in San Francisco.

Federal Commissioner of Education John J. Tigert, Judge Payne of the Red Cross, Commander Oscar E. Carlstorm of the United Spanish War Veterans, General Russ and Captain William E. Bacon of the United Confederate Veterans made short speeches, and after them came Mr. Gompers.

Fight Over Negro Posts.

A fight that is assuming considerable proportion is over the effort of certain Western delegates to amend the Constitution of the Legion so as to give to the national body power to grant charters for new posts. Under the constitution as now in force the granting of charters is in the hands of State organizations. The purpose of this amendment is to compel the granting of charters to negro organizations. The Iowa delegation is said to be the leader in the movement which has considerable Indiana, Ohio and Kansas backing.

If the amendment should be adopted there are many who declare that it would probably mean the withdrayal from the Legion of a large proportion of the Southern membership. The solid Souhth, backed by Maryland, Missouri and Kentucky and a number of Western States, is fighting to kill the resolution in committee. A large majority of the New York delegation is said to be standing with the Southerners.

There are two negro delegates here from Ohio ,and one each from Ohio, Indiana and Kansas. If the resolution should come up on the floor Legion leaders say there is no question but that it will be overwhelmingly defeated.

The National Legislative Committee is working on the bonus resolution. Nothing official has come from the committee room yet, but reports are that there is a considerable division as to how the resolution should be worded. Whether the action of President Harding in vetoing the McCumber Bonus bill will be the subject of censure is a question that cannot now be answered.

The campaign for the next commander of the Legion continues. Colonel Deegan of New York still seems to have the largest following. Colonel Owsley of Texas, however, is showing strength, while numerous dark horses are being suggested. As the situation stands tonight no man or section of the country has any appreciable advantage in the race. The general opinion is that if Deegan does not win a dark horse will do so.

May Declare for Wine and Beer.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 17 (Associated Press).—Hanford MacNider, National Commander of the American Legion closed today's session with the announcement: "That is all for today; tomorrow at 9 o'clock we convene, and then the foreworks start."

Mr. MacNider declined to amplify his prediction of "fireworks," or to say whether he expected the injection into the deliberations of issues which have heretofore made no public appearance at the convention sessions. These questions are understood to include a possible fight on behalf of resolutions calling for modification of the Volstead act to permit the sale of beer and light wine; criticism of President Harding's veto of the adjusted soldier compensation measure; attack on the activities of Brig. Gen. C. E. Sawyer, President Harding's physician, in connection with the hospitalization program sought by the Legion, and perhaps some statement of the Legion's attitude toward the Ku Klux Klan, which, it was intimated, might go so far as to suggest incompatibility of legionnaires becoming members of the secret organization.

None of these questions has been definitely settled in the committee meetings, which have been in progress since the opening of the convention. Those who seek action on them continued to predict that they would be brought to the attention of the convention either through committee action or directly from the floor.

COLOR LINE DRAWN ON SOL BUTLER IN LEGION GAMES

Chicago Defender
10/28/22

New Orleans, Oct. 27.—One of the most absurd and damnable acts of race prejudice and segregation was shown at the American Legion's Olympic games held at Tulane stadium here during the Legion's convention last week, when the unappreciative crackers prevented the competing in the games of Sol Butler, former American broad jump record holder, a participant in the Olympic games in Antwerp, Belgium, in 1920; Inter-Allied games in Paris, France, in 1919.

Butler was selected by the Legions of the state of New York to represent them in the said games. Butler suffered great humiliation when he appeared on the field before thousands and was ejected from the ranks as he and other runners lined up for the dashes. He was forced to run by himself against time and when he attempted to make the broad jump the official with the measuring tape refused to recognize him and deliberately walked away from the pit to another part of the field.

The delegation of Legionnaires from the North protested bitterly against the ejection, but were powerless at the time. Later an official protest was lodged with the Legion heads and as a result of Butler's work New York was awarded first place instead of the Louisiana team, which were the leaders in drawing the color line.

HARLEM NEWS COMMENTS ON SEGREGATION OF BUTLER

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill. 11-11-22

New York, Nov. 10.—Commenting on the segregation methods used by Southern members of the American legion in preventing Sol Buter, former American running broad jump record holder, from competing in the athletic games held in New Orleans last month, the Harlem Home News, a white semi-weekly publication, in its issue of Nov. 1 has the following to say:

"Sol Butler, Colored athlete, was not allowed to compete in the New Orleans American Legion meet because of racial prejudices. Nothing unusual for New Orleans, we suppose, but not exactly up to our notion of American ideals. If Sol Butler was good enough to be trained during the war for a berth as an officer in the U. S. army, and if he was good enough to represent the United States in the Olympic games, he ought to be good enough to run a race in New Orleans.

"Prejudices of the kind that kept Sol Butler, broad jump champion, out of the American Legion track and field meet recently held at New Orleans are vicious principles, subversive of the best interests of American sportmanship and thoroughly meritorious of the contempt of the country. The meet should not

have been held in a city where likelihood of such an incident was imminent. The New York delegation was steadfast in Butler's support and at least there is some satisfaction in knowing that not all of the legionnaires are living a thousand years behind the times."

SAWYER'S REMOVAL DEMANDED BY LEGION

NEW YORK CITY AMERICAN
SEPTEMBER 24, 1922

State Organization Calls General "Unfit" for Federal Hospitalization Post.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 23.—Demand for the removal of Brigadier General Charles E. Sawyer from the post of chief co-ordinator of the Federal Hospitalization Board was made to-day n a resolution unanimously adopted b ythe convention of the New York State Department of the American Legion.

The resolution charged Dr. Sawyer "has shown himself by speech and action to be temperamentally unfitted for the position."

Prosecution of all war profiteers and draft evaders was demanded by the State American Legion at the close of the convention to-day. Demands of the war veterans also included:

Declaration of armistice day as a legal holiday in this State;

Justice for negroes who served in the ranks during the war;

Selection of the "Star Spangled Banner" as the national anthem and exemption of legion property from taxation.

The legion reaffirmed its belief in the justice of the claim of veterans for adjusted compensation, better knoyn as the soldier bonus, and nation delegates were instructed to further this propaganda at the national convention. William F. Deegan, retiring State commander, was indorsed as New York's candidate for national commander.

Albert S. Callan. of Chatham, was elected commander of the New York Department of the American Legion on the first ballot to succeed William F. Deegan.

C. W. A. Cannon, of Richmond Hill, was chosen first vice-mander; William A. Saunder Norwood, second vice-commander, and Chester D. Fuller, of Syracuse, third vice-commander. John Schwartz, of Poughkeepsie, was named adjutant, and William T. Hulse, of West Hampton Beach, treasurer. Rev. Arthur Lemay, Bath, was chosen chaplain.

Saratoga was awarded hext year convention, the conclave to be he September 22, 23 and 24.

Soldiers – 1922

Navy

OPENING FOR BOYS OF RACE AT ANNAPOLIS

New York Age
1/21/22

Any boy that is more than sixteen and under twenty years of age, graduate of a high school or accredited college, is eligible to be named for a cadetship at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., and Congressman Martin J. Ansorge of the 21st New York district announces that he will receive applications for the nomination, the examinations to be held on February 15th and April 19th. Applications must be forwarded to Congresman Ansorge at Washington, D. C.

In response to an inquiry as to the requirements, Congressman Ansorge has furnished the following information:

"The general requirements for candidates for Annapolis are that candidate must not be less than sixteen years of age nor more than twenty years of age on April 1st of the year in which he enters. Candidate may enter the Academy on certificate, provided he is a graduate of a high school or accredited college. Examinations for the Academy will be held on February 15th and April 19th."

This offers a splendid opportunity for some boy of the race who can meet the necesary physical and intellectual requirements to secure admission to the national naval educational institution. The editor of THE AGE will cooperate with any worthy applicants seeking information.

OPENING AT ANNAPOLIS.

The announcement made by Congressman Martin J. Ansorge and published in THE AGE last week that an opportunity will be given to one of the boys to qualify for a cadetship at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, is one that should not be allowed to slip by unimproved. Emphasis is invariably placed on the denial of opportunity where the race is concerned, so it becomes imperative that opportunity, when it comes, should be accepted.

The general requirments of candidates for Annapolis are stated as follows: The candidate must not be less than sixteen years of age nor more than twenty years of age on April 1 of the year in which he enters the Academy. The candidate may enter on certificate, provided he is a graduate of a high school or accredited college. Examinations for the Academy will be held on February 15 and April 19. The candidate should be a resident of New York City.

The boy who qualifies for entrance to Naval Academy, with the commission of an officer in the Navy as the object of his efforts, should be possesed of strong fibre, mentally, morally and physically. He must have a fortitude of spirit, that will sustain him through his career, even if all outside aid is denied him. But the career of Colonel Charles Young, just ended by his recent death at Monrovia, shows what can be attained by pluck and persistence.

Let those boys who can meet the conditions seek to qualify for entrance to Annapolis. THE AGE will lend its aid and assistance to those who can meet the requirements and help to prevent their claims to Representative Ansorge for one of the appointments within his gift.

N Y C CALL
APRIL 11, 1922

The Negro Cadet

THE appointment of a young Negro to be a midshipman at Annapolis appears to have cracked the thin veneer that covers American "democracy." Not the medieval article that passes as "democracy" in the South, but the thing that passes as such in the North.

We are not interested in perfecting the naval arm of American imperialism. We are interested in this instinctive recoil of the parvenu aristocracy of the North at the prospect of a Negro's becoming an officer in the navy. An article in the Times of last Sunday may be considered as a sample from the bulk. It is evident that the color line is drawn in the navy. The writer states that he had not "talked to a single navy officer who does not deplore" the appointment of the Negro. An officer is quoted as saying that if this Negro

> should go to a battleship or a cruiser or any other naval unit, does anyone imagine for a moment that white officers are going to welcome him? This is a matter for plain speaking, and only the truth counts. There is not a wardroom in the American navy where a Negro officer would be welcomed.

Of course, these are facts that count, as the officer states. The barrier that is raised against the Negro is one that does not exist in law. It exists in custom and an unwritten rule and this custom is more powerful than the law in determining the fate of the Negro. Negroes have received similar appointments in the past, but they have all dropped out of the navy for one reason or another.

One can visualize what the Negro is up against. He is shunned by his white comrades. A scowling white face stares at him wherever he turns. He is made to feel that he is an intruder. He turns to the library for some explanation. The books on "Americanism" and "democracy" tell him many things about abstract "ideals." They are filled with glorious platitudes that are a farce and a lie. He is a "freeman" in theory and an outcast in fact. He can try where others tried and fail where others failed. He will return to his home sobered and chastened by his experience with our parvenu aristocrats.

Should he pursue his investigations further, he will find that in industry the black master will exploit black as the white will exploit white; that fundamentally the liberation of Negro workingmen is bound up with the liberation of white workingmen. He will learn that both have interests in common as against the masters of both races. The color line is obliterated in labor solidarity against all forms of aristocracy and industrial servitude. This is the hope of the workers of all races and creeds in all countries of the world.

DETROIT MICH. FREE PRESS
MARCH 8, 1922

In the United States navy there are 110,024 white sailors, 5,545 Filipinos, 2,385 Negroes, 196 Chinese, 99 Japanese, 189 Samoans, 249 Chamooroso, 296 Hawaiians and 197 Porto Ricans.

THE NEGRO AND THE NAVY.

Dallas Texas Express
4/15/22

Representative Ansorge has appointed Emile Holley, a youth of New York, as principal for the United States Naval Academy examinations at Annapolis. In making the appointment Representative Ansorge pointed out that 500,000 Negroes served in the army and navy during the World War and that "as a matter of simple justice and in recognition of the valor and Americanism of the Colored boys in the war he has nominated one to the naval academy."

It would seem from the tone of a dispatch published by the New York Sun that this appointment will meet with much disfavor from Navy heads. It gives out the news of the appointment thus.

Holley has not yet passed the mental and physical examinations requisite to admission, and it may be that this will keep him from the appointment. Also a bill is pending to cut down materially the number of appointments to the academy, and this may also serve to keep him out.

But if he does get into the academy, there is certain to be discussion and feeling that may last throughout his four years at Annapolis, the extent of which will be determined by Holley's own actions.

The appointment of Holley, who is 17 years old, was made by Representatives Martin C. Ansorge of New York, who pointed out that three Negroes had been graduated from West Point. Appointments of Negroes to West Point, however, are not as unusual as like appointments to Annapolis. Negro graduates of West Point may be assigned to Negro regiments in the army, but there are no strictly Negro units of the navy, and no matter where he was assigned, Holley would, after graduation, have to assume charge of white sailors.

Not only this, but if he was assigned to sea duty, he would have to consort and associate with white officers, as there is now no case on record in the United States where a ship has been put to set with a crew of Negroes. This complicates the situation exceedingly and makes it a matter of doubt whether Holley's appoint ever will be permitted to go through.

While naval officers do not question the high standing of the young Negro and do not doubt that he is qualified for appointment because of his athletic and mental attainments, they feel

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

that in the interest of the morale of the navy, and for Holsey's own good, the appointment ought to be withdrawn.

When argued from the fact that the stay of this boy at Annapolis, should he be fortunate enough to pass all entrance tests, would be decidedly unpleasant, one might agree that his appointment was unfortunate. But when considered from the angle of his being, by virtue of his citizenship and attainments, just as honestly deserving of it and as eligible as any other boy it cannot be so considered.

By now there is no person in America who feels that color prejudice is merely theory. The myriad of incidents similar in nature to this one have given every one to know that this "bar sinister" does operate efficiently, closing the door of hope and opportunity in the faces of ten million souls whose only desire is to be allowed to be and to achieve that which their God given faculties entitle them to.

The bar exists. But the fact that it exists does not argue for its justice nor permanence nor immunity from attempts to prove its frailty and injustice

The fact that prejudice has kept Negroes from honorable service in the Navy does not argue loudly for the absolute adherence to the principles of democracy as proclaimed by the government which the navy protects. But custom and prejudice have made it so. But this condition need not be allowed to maintain always. It may entail hardship and much suffering by some ones of us but to us it does not seem anything but patriotic to hope that the time may come when the services of Negroes in the navy of the U. S. may be as highly valued as they always have been in the army.

This appointment may prove the "entering wedge." Who knows?'

Naming of Holley Was Not To Pay Campaign Promises

Representative Ansorge Denies Having Made Reference to Cadetships in Pre-Election Speeches

Putting Record Straight

Former Cadet, H. E. Baker, States That Three Colored Boys Entered the Naval Academy and Four Others Were Nominated

New York Age 4/8/22

Statements published by the New York *World*, contained in an alleged interview with Emile Treville Holley, that his recent nomination to a cadetship at the Annapolis Naval Academy by Congressman Martin C. Ansorge of the 21st New York District, was made in consequence of pre-election campaign promises, have met with emphatic denials from both young Holley and Congressman Ansorge.

In a statement to THE AGE, the prospective candidate declared emphatically that he had made no such statement to the *World* reporter, and that in other respects as well as the statement published in that paper contained fabrications. What he declares himself to have said was distorted and garbled and bore no resemblance to the report as published by *The World*.

Congressman Ansorge, in Washington, has made a denial equally as emphatic, declaring that he had never, in his campaign speeches, made reference to either Annapolis or West Point. He denied also that a letter from one Richard Williams, president of the Inter-High School Association, had any reference to previous pledges or promises. The Representative declared that in making this appointment he was simply following out the policy outlined by President Harding in his Birmingham, Ala., speech.

Mr. Ansorge said further:

"My appointment of Emile Treville Holley to the United States Naval Academy was not the fulfillment of a campaign pledge, as has been stated. I made no such pledge. Nobody requested it. Nobody dictated it. I did it on my own responsibility. I did it in recognition of the patriotism and valor of the 500,000 colored boys in the military and naval service of the United States in the World War. I did it in recognition of the principle of the square deal and equal opportunity advocated by President Harding in his Birmingham (Ala.) speech.

"Holley is physically and mentally qualified, bears a fine reputation in the community, is a High School graduate and a freshman at the College of the City of New York. He is popular among his white classmates. He is tactful and will not make himself obnoxious.

"I shall stand behind Holley and see that he gets a square deal."

There have been three colored cadet-midshipmen appointed to Annapolis and four others were nominated, but failed to secure the final appointment, prior to the recent naming of Emile Treville Holley of New York City by Representative Martin C. Ansorge, is the information contained in a letter written to THE NEW YORK AGE by Henry E. Baker of Washington, D. C., himself one of the three cadet-midshipmen who attended the Naval Academy.

Mr. Baker's letter corrected statements contained in a news story published in THE AGE *of* April 1st, in which it was stated that only two Negroes had attended Annapolis, naming Mr. Baker as the first and James F. Bundy as the other.

It appears from Mr. Baker's letter that this statement was an error. The colored cadets who actually attended Annapolis, in order of their admission, were James H. Conyers and the late Dr. Alonzo C. McClennan, who died recently at Charleston, S. C., both being appointed from South Carolina, and Henry E. Baker, appointed from Mississippi. Conyers and McClellan entered in 1872 and Baker was admitted in 1874, instead of 1872 as was stated in THE AGE story

James F. Bundy of Ohio (not South Carolina, as was stated) was one of the colored boys nominated to a cadetship, but he was never actually admitted. The other three recalled by Mr. Baker were the late J. Madison Vance of Louisiana, Charles Peters of Washington, and a Mr. Smith of Ohio.

To Straighten the Record.

Mr. Baker's letter is as follows:

Editor of THE NEW YORK AGE:

There have been so many and such persistent misstatements of the facts in the matter of previously appointed colored boys as cadet-midshipmen at the Unied States Naval Academy at Annapolis, that I deem it proper at this time to present thefacts as they are.

The *nomination* of young Holley of New York, is to my positive knowledge, at least the seventh, and there may have been others whose cases escape my memory at this time.

There have been three colored boys who were appointed to Annapolis, each as the result of competitive district examinations after their nomination by their congressmen, and who succeeded in gaining admission to the Academy by successfully passing the final test examinations at Annapolis. The first two were from South Carolina, namely: James H. Conyers, who entered in 1872, and Alonzo C. McClellan, who entered shortly after Conyers. The third was Henry C. Baker of Mississippi, who entered in the Fall of 1874. Neither one of the three were permitted to graduate, but the last one remained there about two years.

The other nominees whom I recall were the late J. Madison Vance of Louisiana; Charles Peters of Washington; and Messrs. Smith and Bundy, both of Ahio, though neither of these latter four was permitted to enter the Academy as cadet-midshipman.

HENRY E. BAKER.

Washington, D. C.

Soldiers - 1922.

Officers.

DENISON RETIRED, MADE BRIGADER GENERAL BY STATE

Chicago Defender

Friends Learn That Former Colonel of Old Eighth Has Given Up Active Service

7-22-22

By special order No. 85, issued from the office of the adjutant general of the state of Illinois at Springfield, Franklin A. Denison upon his own request, has been placed upon the retired list with rank of brigadier general. The action comes as a surprise to many friends of the general, but to those closely connected with him it has been known for a long time that he wished to return to private life.

Gen. Denison

To thousands of Chicagoans and countless thousands through the state of Illinois and throughout the United States, Franklin A. Denison has been one of the leading figures in military life and with but one exception, that of the late Col. Charles Young, he has been the best known man in this country. From far away Texas, where he was born, the son of a humble blacksmith, to the grand old state of Illinois he was heralded a leader of his men, one of them from beginning to end. His rise in the ranks was only equaled by his rise in the world as a lawyer, having the commission of assistant attorney general of the state of Illinois at the time of his departure at the head of his regiment for the border prior to the sailing for France.

Arriving in Houston, Tex., where his regiment, the old Eighth infantry, then under the name of the 370th infantry and changed from Illinois National Guard to the United States army, Denison with his able staff of officers was not only the figure of admiration, but was held in contempt by Southern white officers of other regiments. Yet, with all this, he led his regiment away from Camp Logan amid the din of cheers, some coming from the most rabid Race-hating people. He had made them acknowledge that he had a regiment of real soldiers led by a man of their own color and left behind him a record of cleanliness and deportment yet to be equaled. When he arrived the famous 33d division was being assembled. The inspecting officers of the regular army, after seeing the 370th go through its maneuvers, decided that the regiment was trained to such a degree of efficiency that it was ready for duty abroad. Therefore the old Eighth got away in the lead by three months over the other Illinois regiments. By virtue of his rank, senior colonel, on several occasions he was acting brigade commander, with two regiments of white soldiers under his command.

The record of Gen. Denison's military activities follows: First appointed major, 8th Illinois Infantry, June 28, 1898. Served with the regiment in Cuba, at San Luis, near Santiago, acting as a high official at times in the judge advocate's department. Mustered out April 3, 1899.

Appointed major, chief quartermaster's department, fourth brigade, I. N. G., July 23, 1903 to June 17, 1907. Served as major until appointed colonel on January 12, 1914, upon the resignation of Col. John Marshall. Mustered into the federal service on June 27, 1916, at Springfield, Ill. Commanded the regiment on the Mexican border at Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Tex., from July 7 to October 27, 1916. Mustered out of the federal service October 27, 1916, and re-entered the Illinois National Guard with his regiment on the same date.

Answered the call of the President of the United States and reported at the armory on what is now Giles avenue and 35th streets on July 25, 1917. Mustered into the federal service August 3, 1917. Automatically drafted into the service of the United States on August 5, 1917. Discharged from the service of the United States on March 12, 1919.

His service in France includes his command of his regiment from April 23, 1917, to July 12, 1917, at which time he and his men were under fire at Grandvillars, near the Swiss border, where he was commended by Gen. Le-Boucq of the 73d French division, to which the old 8th was attached, for successfully warding off attacks by hostile aviators who visited the town daily. From Grandvillars Denison carried his men, mingled with the 325th French Infantry, into the first line trenches at St. Mihiel. It was due to Denison's disposition of his troops that he was able to stay there from June 23 to July 3 without losing a man, either killed, captured, wounded or gassed, notwithstanding the fact that the regiment was under the heavy fire of machine and rifle guns as well as shell fire some days all day long without a let up. The French officers were so well pleased with the work of Denison that they changed the name of one of the sectors to Denicourt in honor of the colonel of the old 8th.

From St. Mihiel he carried the regiment to the Argonne Forests, where he was relieved of command following a severe illness contracted at St. Mihiel and was ordered to Charmount for rest and was later invalided home.

Denison's retirement comes upon his own request. Many friends regret his leaving the service of the state in this particular branch, but he has given his best and we will say, "Well done."

CAPT. EDWARD YORK CHOSEN

OVER MANY

Washington Tribune

Has Been Stationed at Howard University for Nearly Two Years

9-16-1922

25 YEARS IN THE U. S. ARMY

Has Made Brilliant Record During His Years of Service

The War Department announced Thursday, the appointment of Warrant Officer Edward L. Work, now on duty at Howard University to have charge of the military training of the high school cadets in the colored schools. He will have the title of Assistant Professor of Military Tactics, it being explained that only commissioned officers carry the title of full Professor.

Major Milton T. Dean, of Howard University resigned the position at the close of school in June, effective June 30th. Since then a number have applied for the appointment. Among those who applied were Lt. Col. Benj. O. Davis, now at Tuskegee, who had the endorsement of some of the school officials; Capt. A. C. Davis; Capt. Chas. E. Lane; Capt. S. H. Epps; Lt. B. D. Boyd; Capt. C. C. Johnson, of the Verterans Bureau; Lt. Fred Slade; Warrant Officer Marshbanks, now in the Phillipines and Warrant Officer Sanders, also in the Phillipines. The War Department held that it did not care to recall the reserve officers, as would be the case with all of them save the last mentioned, therefore, Warrant Officer York, stationed at Howard University was the logical one and therefore received the appointment.

This year all of the boys attending the high schools will be under the instruction of the military Professor and he will be given an assistant for each five hundred boys in the high schools.

A band of forty pieces is being provided for and the instruments are on their way so that the band can be organized at the earliest moment.

25 Years in Service

Warrant Officer Edward York entered the service during the Spanish American War in 1898 and served in Troop "A" 9th Cavalry until October 15th, 1917, on which date he was commissioned as Captain U. S. Army.

He advanced from Private to the highest grade that can be held in a troop of Cavalry. He served three tours of foreign service in the Philippine Islands. Served on the Mexican border and was under fire of Mexican troops. Organized and commanded a company of Infantry and was wounded in action in France fduring the late World war.

He is a graduate of the mounted service school for Cavalry at Fort Riley, Kansas; Graduate of Officers training school for Cavalry at Manila, P. I., 1917; Graduate of Officers training school for Infantry at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, 1917. Commissioned Captain of Infantry, U. S. Army, Oct. 15th, 1917. Recommissioned Captain of Infantry, U. S. R., Dec. 16th, 1919 which commission he now holds. Appointed Warrant Officer U. S. A. Dec. 22nd, 1920. He has been on R. O. T. C. duty at Howard University, Wasnigton, D. C., since Oct. 1st, 1919.

Received special mention from First Corps School at Gondrecourt, France August 1917. He is an Expert rifleman, Expert Pistol shot and Expert swordsman. He received ten (10) discharges from the United States Army, all with Character "Excellent" and is now in his twenty-fifth year of continuous service, U. S. Army

his work and has had considera

Born in New Iberia, La., of Creole parentage, Dr. Boutte was educated at Straight University, New Orleans; Fisk Unievrsity, Nashville, and the University of Illinois School of Pharmacy. He opened a drug store in Nashville after completing his course in 1912 and at the same time became a teacher of chemistry at Meherry Medical College.

In 1916 he joined the Tennessee National Guard as a private, and when the country entered the World War, he was sent to the officers' training camp at Des Moines, Ia. He was one of the few civilians to be commissioned a captain at this school, and was also president of the 17th Provisional Training Regiment Association of Fort Des Moines. After finishing his training, he became the head of the Company 350 of the Machine Gun Battalion of the 92nd Division, at Camp Grant.

Had Trouble In Army.

He was sent overseas ahead of the division, and acted as an interpreter and billett officer until his company arrived. While in this capacity he incurred the wrath of his superior officer, a major from Atlanta, Ga., who had him arrested on 26 charges. The officer was forced to drop all but six of these charges and he was vindicated of these. After this affair, Captain Boutte was assigned to the Headquarters Company of the 365th Infantry, which he led in the advance on Metz. When the armistice was signed, he was sent to Paris and assigned to G-2, G. H. Q.—on the staff of General Pershing.

On his return to this country, he took the New York State Board examination in pharmacy and passed successfully. He secured work in several of the drug stores of Harlem—one being Leggett's at 125th street and Lenox avenue where he worked for six months before going into business for himself.

On November 19, 1920, he opened his drug store at 137th street and Seventh avenue. Although not the oldest drug store in Harlem, it soon secured the largest patronage. In the first six months of business the store had paid all debts incurred in its establishment and was making money. There are now seven people employed here and the business is estimated to be worth about

Another Race Pharmacy.

Another colored pharmacy that is doing a good business is the Clover Leaf Pharmacy, Inc., which was organized last year by three registered pharmacists, Drs. B. G. Burnette, I Husbands and J. W. Wallace. The two latter doctors have been long connected with drug stores in Harlem. The store was first located on 145th street, but moved to larger quarters at 142nd street and Seventh avenue early this Summer. There is another drug store on the opposite

Built Up Splendid Bu

cy of Supplying Or

of Drugs and

File Soldiers Officers

Opened Store

9-9-22 New York Age

Dr. M. V. Boutte, Former ing's Staff, Conducts La ed by Race in

New York Age

A veteran of the World War man in Harlem since returning Virgil Boutte, ex-captain and the of General Pershing. Dr. Boutte of the largest colored drug store

corner, but despite this fact, business has increased rapidly since the colored drug store opened on Seventh avenue. The store carries a full line of high class merchandise and a well stocked prescription department. The drugs and other preparations used here are also from the best manufacturers.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH PET

Soldiers - 1922.

Officers

HOWARD UNIVERSITY R. O. T. C. STUDENTS MAKING EXCELLENT RECORD AT CAMP MEADE

Washington Tribune 7-15-22

Tribune Representative Finds Boys in Fine Spirits and Hears Nothing but Praise from all Officers

Thirty-seven Students in Unit

A reprseentative of The Tribune journyed to Camp Meade, Md., last Wednesday for a peek at the 37 Howard Studetns who are there in training as part of their Reserve Officers Training Corps course. Arriving there about 2 o'clock, he was graciously received by Mess Sergeant Rhodes, who is also head of the R. O. T .C. band at Howard.

The barracks were practically deserted, as the boys were going through their guard mount exercises on the drill ground about two blocks away. Sergeant Rhodes started on a trip of inspection with the reporter through the barracks. After looking over the records in the office ,the next stop was the kitchen. Being mess sergeant, naturally Sergeant Rhodes took great pride in telling of the many goodies that are fed the boys each day.

In the kitchen the reporter found two civilian cooks who were really cooks indeed, as th pie and cold lemonade they served to him testified. Sergt. Rhodes insisted on serving a real big dinner, but having fortified himself against hunger before leaving Washington, the reporter was forced to decline. It is certain, that if the boys don't get anything else, they will certainly get plenty of eats. A pantry full of everything good attested this fact. The kitchen and the mess hall was a model for any housewife. Everything was spick and span and too, not a fly was to be seen.

Before the reporter left the kitchen, the boys had returned to the barracks to post their guard, and then he found to his agreeable surprise that Dr. Emmett J. Scott, Secretary-Treasurer of Howard University and Major Milton T. Dean, Military Instructor at the university had also come out for a visit. Accompanying Dr. Scott and Major Dean, was Lieut. Col. N. M. Cartwell, Regimental Commander, who spoke in very high terms of the young men in training under him.

A tour of the kitchen was then made by Dr. Scott's party and after completing the inspection, it was decided to try out the cooks' ability to prepare corn beef and cabbage.

The first guard having been posted, the reserves filed into the large reception room where a piano and a ukelele began "Stumbling" to the delight of all. So by that time, the visitors happened to stumble into Master Sergeant George A. Holland, who also holds a commission as captain in the Reserve Army Corps. Sergt. Holland saw service in France as Captain in the famous 366th.

Sergeant Holland gave a fine report of the boys and only regretted that there were not more. He interestingl explained the various programs th boys have been put through an showed the marks in the last exam. which were all that anyone could expect. The highest was 100 per cent and the lowest was 78. He said that not a single boy has been reprimanded and that their record for deportment was excellent.

The barracks were recently inspected by Colonel A. Lott U. S. A. Cavalry, and Lieut-Colonel J. Fair U. S. A. Cavalry; these officers mentioned the fact that among the forty sets of barracks where R. O. T. C. students were quartered, Howard's were in the best condition, through the orderlyness of the students.

This R. O. T. C. Infantry Camp is under the Command of Lieut.-Colonel N. M. Cartmell U. S. A. Cavalry Ret'd, Professor of Military Science and Tactics, Hampton Institute, Hampton Va. Capt. George A. Lockhart, U. S. A. Infantry, is in command of the Detachment and Lieut. J. H. McDonough is the Athletic Officr. Also attached to this organization are the following named special instructors in Minor Tactics (these officers are graduates from the Infantry school at Fort Bennings, Georgia): for Field Engineering, Major Mackey and Lieut Hugh.

Much credit for the showing made by the students at this camp is due to their having personal daily contact in their quarters with experienced old soldiers of the famous colored regiments of the Regular Army; viz: 9th and 10th Cavalry and the 24th and 25th Infantry. This coupled with the willingness and aptitude of the students has made the hard duties of camp life a pleasure.

Members of the Regular Army personal are as follows: Wrnt. Officer Edward York, U. S. A. (Capt. Inf., Officers' Reserve Corps); Mstr. Sergt. Geo. A. Holland, U.S.A. Rt'd (Capt. Officers' Reserve Corps); 1st Sergt. Edward Madison, U. S. A. Ret'd, Military Instructor, Hampton Inst.; Sergt. Dorcy Rhodes, U. S. A. Band Leader, Howard University.

The camp has been open now for four weeks and is expected to last two more weeks. The health of the entire group is excellent and the morale is very high. After spending about an hour talking to the boys and inspecting the barracks, Dr. Scott, Major Dean and the Tribune's representative prepared to leave for Washington. Dr. Scott and Major Dean addressed the boys before leaving.

The camp this year is a success in every way and confers much credit on Howard Universitv.

CADETS GIVEN COMMISSIONS AT CAMP MEADE

Brigadier General Martin Handed Parchment To R. O. T. C. Graduates Tuesday

BALTIMORE BOY LEADS

Afro-American

Only Cadet To Qualify As Expert Marksman On Rifle Range

Baltimore, Md.

Camp Meade, Md., July 27.—With distinguished officers and guests in attendance, Brigadier General Martin, commander of Camp Meade presented second lieutenant commissions to six graduates of the Howard University Reserve Officers' Training Corp, Tuesday night. 7-28-22

The men who received commissions were Walter A. Adams, Des Moines, Iowa, Robert L. Pollard, Houston, Texas, Robert J. Madison, Mobile, Ala., Samuel Chevers, Albany, Ga., Julian Evans, Washington, and Arthur Ferguson, Richmond, Va.

Colonel N. N. Cartmell presented medals and camp certificates to successful candidates. A number of young women filled the hall coming on special electric trains from Washington and Baltimore. A camp luncheon and dancing followed.

Albert J. Holmes, of Baltimore, was the only cadet to qualify as an expert rifleman on the range. He received a prize of $12.50. He scored 293 out of a possible 350 points. Arthur Ferguson, of Richmond, was the only cadet to qualify as a sharpshooter, scoring 287 points. He received a prize of $7.50. The cadets who qualified as marksmen were Walter Adams who received a prize of $5.00, Linnear H. Bryant, Pruvis J. Chesson, Alonza L. Eason, Julian J. Evans, Clemens H. Fitzgerald, Menthorn E. Harrold, Edwin D. Johnson, Robert J. Madison, Grant M. Robinson, Horace O. Scott, William Walter Spiller, Edward U. Taylor, Theodore O. Walker, James H. Young.

The shooting was held under the Regular Army regulations, the "A" course of seven ranges being fired, of ten (10) shots per range. Four ranges of slow fire and three ranges of rapid fire, thirty (30) shots in three minutes and thirty seconds. In the Army this course of firing consists of six weeks' training in shooting but owing to the limited time the entire course was completed in eight (8) days, the results being more than the instructors expected, for so short a period of training.

Enoch Smith is first sergeant of the detachment. Other officers include Capt. J. Lockhart, Capt. Edward York, Capt. George A. Holland, Lt. J. McDonough, Lt. Fred Slade and Lt. Edward Madison.

REPUBLICANS AGAIN TURN DOWN NEGRO

The Washington Tribune

9/27/22

Refuse to Put Through Bill To Reinstate Lieut. H. O. Flipper

That the Republican leaders do not intend to do even one thing for the Negro race was again brought out by the action of a sub-committee of the Committee on Military Affairs of the U. S. Senate in supporting a motion made by a Democrat member of the sub-committee to indefinitely postpone hearings on a bill to enable the President to restore Second Lieut. Henry Ossan Flipper the first Negro graduate of West Point to grade, rank and status in the U. S. Army.

The bill was introduced in the U. S. Senate by Senator Poindexter, on August 22nd, 1921, and was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs of which Senator James W. Wadsworth of New York is chairman. The bill was later referred to a subcommittee of which Senator Pepper of Pennsylvania was chairman.

The story of the railroading of Lieut. Flipper out of the army back in the early eighties is an interesting one: and this bill was the result of hard work by his friends who desired to see a wrong righted. Senator Pepper's sub-committee took the adverse action on the bill in July of this

year.

The bill is now regarded as being practically dead, and thus another attempt to have the Republican party manifest its alleged love for Negroes has gone a glimmering. The committee never even called for hearings on the bill, although many prominent men intimated that they desired to testify in behalf of Lieut. Flipper.

The Flipper bill, like the Dyer bill, the Liberian Loan bill and other pieces of legislation intended for the benefit of the Negro, has been placed in the waste basket by the Republican party leaders who profess such great love for the Negro voter about election time. Two Republican members of the Senate Committee will come up for election this year, namely Senator Sutherland of West Virginia and Senator Frelinghuysen of New Jersey.

Lieut. Flipper was the first Negro to graduate from West Point and after a short service in the army, was court martialed and dismissed from the service. His own story of how he was railroaded out of the army and the bill introduced by Senator Poindexter is herewith given for the information of those who would like to know the facts in the case.

A BILL

To enable the President to restore Second Lieutenant Henry Ossian Flipper to grade, rank, and status in the United States Army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President is hereby authorized to set aside, annul, or expunge the proceedings of a court-martial, as promulgated in general court-martial orders, numbered thirty-nine, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's office, Washington, June 17, 1882, to take effect June 30, 1882, and to restore Second Lieutenant Henry Ossian Flipper, Tenth Regiment of Cavalry, United States Army, to grade, rank, and status in said arm of the service to which he would have attained had he remained continuously in the service from the date of his dismissal therefrom by said order until the date of the approval of this Act, to all intents and purposes as if he had never been dismissed, and that he then be placed on the retired list of the Army.

(From speech by Brigadier General Anson Mills at El Paso, Texas, May 29, 1918. A Major in regiment at time of the trial.)

"I am glad of the opportunity my visit to ths University Club has given me to express my confidence in the integrity and worth of H. O. Flipper," said Gen. Anson Mills. **"I am familiar with the circumstances of his court-martial, was convinced at the time of his innocence and am of like mind today.** He now is a risident of El Paso and I feel it a privilege to express to his fellow citizens my confidence in his probity."

LIEUT. FLIPPER'S STATEMENT

I have always believed I was "railroaded" out of the Army because Negro, on the undefined charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, under the 61st Article of War, after abandonment of the charge of Embezzlement, under the 60th Article, and trial and acquittal of constructive Embezzlement under sections 5488 et seq. of the Revised Statutes, preferred by Colonel William R. Shafter of the First U. S. Infantry in 1881.

When first placed under arrest and told that charges would be preferred against me, I applied to Colonel Shafter for a court of inquiry to make an investigation, but he **premptorily refused** it.

The animus in the charges is shown by the fact that, in violation of Army Regulations and the customs of the service, I was confined for four days in the month of August in a cell 4 ½ x 6 ½ feet in the Post Guard House at Fort Davis, Texas with an armed guard watching over me with orders not to lose sight of me at any time; that, when the Department Commander, General C. C. Augur, learned of the facts, he at once ordered me taken out of the Guard House. Not to be balked, Colonel Shafter had me confined in my quarters, the windows boarded up and an armed sentinel placed at the only entrance and exit. Nothing was omitted that could add to my disgrace and humiliation, while the press of the country was supplied with every idle story that my enemies could invent

While in the Guard House, my quarters were ransacked and everything of value carried away by Lieut. Louis Wilhemi, Colonel Shafter's Adjutant, and by Colonel Shafter's orders No effort was made to protect my interests, and my property has never been returned to me in full. How much of the missing funds, that led to the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman disappeared then and by those means? The government itself lost nothing, as full and complete restitution was made.

The Article of War prescribing dismissal for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, does not define that offense, nor is it defined elsewhere in the legislation of the country. In his annual Report for 1881, the Judge Advocate General of the Army said:

"The offenses which are usually held to consitute conduct unbecoming a officer and a gentleman are not clearly defined by the law, and the court, therefore, contrary to the fudamental maxim that a court declares the law but may not make it, in such cases legislates as to what shall or shall not be defined criminal under this article

"The article, therefore, is construed to deal out unknown punishments for unknown and undefined crimes and offenses, while yet the truth of the maxim, it is a miserable slavery where the law is vague or uncertain, has long been recognized and judicially sanctioned in this country."

The most damning feature of my case, however, is to be found in the fact that the Judge Advocate who tried me was Acting Judge Advocate General of the Department, on whose recommendations the Department Commander ordered and detailed the court; the reviewing officer, on whose recommendation the proceedings were approved, and, in fact, that they were never actually reviewed, in the meaning of the law, by any of the various authorities whose duty it was to do so, beyond perfunctorily attaching their signatures to recommedations based soley on that of the prosecuting officer in his capacity as reveiwing authority.

I was dismissed in 1882. I have had several bill introduced in Congress for my relief, but have never found any friend in that body who would take interest enough in the case to push it, and the complexion of Congress itself has not always been such as to invite a serious effort. In each instance my restoral to the service has been blocked by officers of the Army under the specious pleas that they did not want to serve under a Negro officer, but this objection no longer holds, as if restored and placed onthe retired list, I shall have no command.

My career in civil life, since leaving the Army, has been honorable and successful. I have surveyed public lands in Mexico for American companies under concessions from that government; have been a Deputy United States Mineral Surveyor in Arizona; have engaged in the general practice of civil and mining engineering and law in Mexico; have held important positions with American mining companies in Mexico and am now the Secretary of the Board of Directors of the Sierra Mining Company with offices at 120 Broadway, New York; was special Agent of the Department of Justice and rendered excellent service in the Mexican and Spanish Land Grant litigations in the southwest; have been a member of the National Geographic Society for many years; was intepreter and translator to the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations investigating Mexican Affairs, and am now Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Interoir.

I was unwittingly caught in a trap that had been skillfully and adroitly set for me. I was well aware that efforts were being made to bring about my ruin and dismissal from the Army. I had ample warning from civilians about the Post, who had reported to me what they overheard officers say about me. I, myself, several times caught Lieutenant Louis Wilhemi, 1st Infantry, the Post Adjutant, prowling about my quarters and prying into my windows at unseemly hours of the night.

I entertained no fear on this account, as I kept **my personal conduct always above reproach.**

The blow came, however, in a way that was wholly unexpected, **and, for** a long time, I did not realize how it had been worked out.

I was Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsisence of the Post at Fort Davis, Texas, by appointment of Major N. B. McLaughlin of my regiment, the then Commanding Officer of the Post. Colonel W R. Shafter of the First Infantry subsequently relieved **Major** McLauglin and one of his first acts was to inform me that I would be relieved just as soon as he found another officer for the place. He did not, however, relieve me.

As Quartermaster I had charge of all the buildings in the Post; the transportation, consisting of wagons, teams, pack animals and equipment; feed and forage for the Quartermaster's animals and Cavalry mounts; fuel and water supply; clothing, footwear and headgear for troops; a large force of civilian employees, teamsters, packers, post saddler, blacksmith, carpenter, etc., and the monthly pay roll was large. I handled many times more money as Quartermaster than as Commissary and there was never any question about its management. I had a civilian clerk in this department and a Commissary Sergeant in the Commissary. These two men did practically all the office work in the two departments. In the Commissary my personal work was limited to bearing the responsibility and signing the statements and reports made out and placed on my desk by the Commissary Sergeant. Every Sunday morning I signed a weekly statement of funds on hand and counted the funds to see that the amount agreed with the amount on the statement. I then carried the funds and the statement to Colonel Shafter for his inspection, but neither he nor I had any possible means of knowing anything about them beyond the fact that the amount of funds handed me by the Commissary Sergeant was the amount on the statement, nor could we have known **unless we had personally made the** sales and received and kept the cash. It was impossible to tell whether the **Commissary Sergeant issued rations** to the troops, sold supplies to the officers families and kept the accounts. He collected and handled all the funds and also controlled the only safe in the office. The funds consisting of cash and officers' checks were remitted by me monthly to the Cheif Commisary of Subsistence at San Antonio, Texas. The amount remitted each month rarely exceeded one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars. I spent but little time in the Commissary, as the Quatermaster's Deparment required my personal attention to a greater extent than did the Commissary.

The Chief Commissary at San Antonio wied me not to remit any funds until further orders from him, as he was leaving on a tour of inspection of all the commissaries in the Department.

Soldiers – 1922

Officers

NEW YORK HERALD
JANUARY 16, 1922

Colonel Young, Negro Officer.

Colonel CHARLES YOUNG, whose death was reported Friday by a cable message from Monrovia, Liberia, had the distinction of being the only negro in the Regular Army service to reach the rank of Colonel, of being one of three negroes to be graduated from the United States Military Academy, and of serving with credit in the army from his commission as a Second Lieutenant to his retirement for disability early in the world war.

YOUNG was appointed to West Point from Ohio; he won his appointment by gaining the highest marks in a competitive examination held by a Congressman of his district. He came to the Academy when the Whittaker incident was still fresh in the minds of authorities and cadets. This incident was a lesson to him; he accepted the social limitations imposed by his race. He was unmolested by the cadets and he had no complaints to make regarding his treatment by the cadet corps or the officers of the Academy. He studied hard and accepted without a murmur the severe discipline of the Academy. He was graduated well up in the class of 1889.

His career as a cadet was closely followed, especially by those persons who had interested themselves in the case of Cadet WHITTAKER. This cadet was found in his room one morning in April, 1880, lying bound on his cot, with cuts on his ears and other marks of violence. He said that the injuries had been inflicted by fellow students; the authorities were from the first convinced that WHITTAKER'S story was untrue and that he had himself inflicted the injuries for the purpose of obtaining exemption from certain examinations or for some other motive. An investigation cleared the authorities from the charge of discrimination and exonerated the cadets from the charge of hazing WHITTAKER. He was afterward tried by court-martial and dismissed from the Academy.

WHITTAKER was the eleventh negro to be appointed to the Academy; he was the third to pass the entrance examination. General SCHOFIELD in his report on the Whittaker incident said that "the white cadets respect the legal rights of colored cadets more scrupulously than those of each other." He acknowledged, though, that the negro cadet was "without social recognition"; that the white cadet was no more disposed to make him a social equal at the Academy than he was at his own home. It was this isolation from companionship which no doubt made YOUNG'S four years at the Academy a severe trial. Only two other negroes withstood the test to the end, ALEXANDER, who died soon after graduation, and FLIPPER who was discharged from the army.

YOUNG'S attitude at the Military Academy on the question of racial equality was unchanged while he was an officer in the army. He was assigned to negro regiments, and served long with the famous Tenth Cavalry, although for ten months he was First Lieutenant in the Seventh Cavalry. Besides his military service he was detailed as superintendent of national parks in California and in 1912 he was sent as military attaché to Liberia. He reorganized and trained the Liberian constabulary and for this service in 1916 he received the Springarn medal.

YOUNG had rare tact and common sense; white officers who served with him considered him an interesting and picturesque character. He was the last negro officer who was a graduate of West Point and he was the one whose service redounded with the most credit to his race.

N. Y. C. POST
JANUARY 20, 1922

A Negro Soldier-Administrator

For years negroes have pointed to Col. Charles Young in American military life as they have pointed to Booker Washington in education, Paul Laurence Dunbar in poetry, Dr. Du Bois in prose, W. S. Braithwaite in criticism, and Harry Burleigh in music. His death last week removed the only American negro who has reached a colonelcy in the regular army. His greatest services were performed as an administrator; he acted as superintendent of the national parks in California, and as our military attaché in Liberia reorganized the constabulary of that republic. When he received the Spingarn medal the year before we entered the World War his career was virtually ended.

It is not the negro's fault that only one in this country, as distinguished from the many in Latin America, has attained a general reputation as a soldier. West Point stands open, but a nomination is hard to get—only three negroes have been graduated. Though a special training camp for negro officers was established during the war, negroes at its close felt that they had been discriminated against. Col. Young spoke of the persistent efforts in some quarters to humiliate and discredit whatever colored men obtained commissions. The programme of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People still contains a protest against inequalities in the service. In the army negroes are excluded from artillery units, and promotion is denied in the medical and other corps. In the navy the association demands that they be given "ratings as non-commissioned officers once more instead of their present enlistment only as mess boys—that is, servants."

Charles Young, Colonel

Nation 2/8/22

THE tidings just relayed from the Liberian boundary of the passing of Charles Young deeply stirs the emotions. For there was but one Charles Young and there was no regular army colonel like him. Upon his shoulder-straps the colonel's eagle bore an especial significance—he had soared to win it and none other of his kind had ever achieved it. For this man's skin was black. He was of a race despised, an American with the bar sinister stamped upon him. He was of those of our countrymen for whom, so some would have it, there is ordained only tillage, serfdom, the ranks, and the private's uniform, but never the officer's. Distinction and leadership are not to be theirs; good enough they are to be thrown into the maelstrom of a world war by the hundred thousand, but not good enough to lead others or themselves. Was there not a Congressman in Washington once who said of our Union that it "is not worth a curse as long as a distinction exists between Negroes and horses"?

Yet here was this man Charles Young who truly recognized such a distinction. When but a lad he dared to enter the portals of a West Point dedicated to the military caste and the white. For five long years he endured ostracism and insult, but would not be denied. Where others had failed he persevered and triumphed. There was a German general about that time, when it was still fashionable to regard the Prussians as the ablest sons of Mars, who visited West Point. "What was it," he was asked, "that you liked best there?" "The best thing I saw was a black cadet in charge of a section of artillery; that *is* a soldier." And so Charles Young went forth a lieutenant to rise by steady steps in the two cavalry regiments of the blacks. He knew how to avoid the pitfalls laid for him; he understood perfectly that for him there must be a special code of uprightness and of duty. For him would be fatal the slip that meant glossing laughter for one of a lighter skin. So he bore himself blamelessly and looked daily in the eyes of all men without shame, without fear, and with a great pride. He had God-given tact; he knew how not to offend and yet how to keep a complete self-respect. He intruded nowhere, yet he asked all the rights of his uniform and so compelled the respect of his associates that, be it set down to the credit of the army, he obtained the justice which alone he asked.

So it came to pass that years after he had had his baptism of fire he commanded a battalion of his regiment in the field in Texas where black men were once slaves, and there he messed for months with his subordinate officers, every one of whom was white. It was social equality, if you please, that dreaded scourge to offset which men are burned and hanged each year under the Stars and Stripes. But nothing happened in this organization; there was no friction, no quarrel, and no cataclysm. The heavens above did not fall; neither did any inspector-general report aught but what was good and soldierly of this battalion. Perhaps it was because of this, perhaps because it was known that of all the smaller volunteer bodies of the Spanish War there was none better than Charles Young's Ninth Ohio Separate Battalion (with which no white man served), that when Charles Young was lieutenant-colonel and our flag went into Mexico in 1916 he led his entire regular regiment after its colonel was disabled. It was John J. Pershing who commanded that column sent, fruitlessly, to capture Villa, "dead or alive," and throughout it was Pershing who kept Charles Young at the head of the Tenth Cavalry when it would have been easy to put a white colonel over the black lieutenant-colonel's head.

Alas, the justice of the service ended there—without question because Woodrow Wilson, the Southerner, was President. Soon there were military medical men found who discovered in Charles Young a disease no civilian doctor could ever detect. Just when the opportunity to show what a colored commander could do when the greatest of wars was at hand, came for Charles Young the retired list with the full rank of colonel as an undesired sop. Activity was his, yes, but it would not do to let this man show again what he could be in the field. Idleness his spirit could not brook; this "disabled" man was ready for service anywhere. To Liberia, where he had already commanded the frontier guard, he went once more, and there in the jungle on a dangerous reconnaissance the jungle-fever claimed him. 'Sooner or later," he had said in speaking of it, "it gets you." So died one who being a Negro yet distinguished between himself and a horse and smashed to smithereens, as have the colored generals in the French army, the absurdity that Negroes can follow only if whites lead. It was the black Toussaint L'Ouverture and his blacks who

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

successively defeated the veterans of France, of Spain, and of England on the fields of Haiti. There was the stuff of L'Ouverture in Charles Young, in the flash of his eye and the lift of his head.

N Y C TIMES
APRIL 30, 1922

NEGRO AT ANNAPOLIS.

New York, April 20, 1922.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The appointment of Emile Treville Holley, a negro student in the College of the City of New York, to be a midshipman at Annapolis, calls up again one of those seemingly insoluble problems of which there is always at least one to answer "present" when poor, harassed humanity calls the roll of its troubles. But let no false hopes spring in the minds of your readers that this letter will furnish an answer to the question. Let me confess at once that I am as much, perhaps even more, puzzled by it than the average person. And the cause of my bewilderment is the comparison which I am compelled to make between the handling of the question here and the treatment accorded it in at least one other land.

I spent some weeks in the Spring of 1921 in one of the British Colonies where there are 800,000 colored people and 200,000 whites; where there is no defined "colored question," either political or economic; where even the social side of the question is almost non-existent; where there is no governmental discrimination against colored people; where white women are safe to wander abroad where and when they will, and where lynchings are unknown. I made my own observations during the time of my sojourn there, and checked them up afterwards by the observations of others and by reference to a published study of the subject made by a cultured Englishman who had been Governor General of the Colony for five years. I refer to the Island of Jamaica in the West Indies.

When I read the interview in last Sunday's TIMES with an unnamed naval officer who predicts absolute ostracism for young Holley and describes the slow torture which was the lot of another colored midshipman at Annapolis in 1873, I recalled with a feeling of pleasurable relief the entire absence of color taboo in Jamaica, at least in the domain of education and all public functions. There are many highly educated and refined colored families there, and the natural and unconscious way in which the two races mingled together in the daily affairs of life was quite amazing to an American.

For example, I attended the yearly school games in Kingston, when the seven advanced schools which the island boasts enjoyed the annual week of sports and games. The competing students were both colored and white, as were the "masters," who moved busily about the athletic field preparing for each event as it came off. Any suggestion of a color line appeared to be absolutely lacking. The audience was composed, I should say, of about half white and half colored, neither race, so far as I could see, having any advantage in manners or dress over the other. While I was in Kingston a friend of mine attended a football game between two teams made up of white British soldiers stationed on the island. The game was umpired by a black man, assisted by three white umpires! My friend was a Canadian and felt less prejudice than most residents of the United States; but he confessed his utter amazement at the fact that not a protest was made, or apparently felt, by anyone regarding the color of the umpire, and his decisions were accepted with the same finality as if he were white.

Remembering these things, and remembering that I myself had not been in Jamaica a week before I almost forgot whether the people I met were black or white, but knew only that they were agreeable or otherwise—I find myself wondering whether the white midshipmen at Annapolis are really of a different breed from the whites of Jamaica (descendants mostly of English and Scotch), or whether the blacks themselves are different, or whether it is just a different way of looking at the question?

I wish that the naval officer who discussed with THE TIMES correspondent the entrance of a colored boy into Annapolis had not treated the feeling of the midshipmen against it as if it were a thing inherent to human nature, ordained of God and unchangeable. Before my visit to Jamaica I might have believed it, but not now. I have seen what I have seen, and the contrast between that and the picture of one lonely boy, cultured and refined as we are told he is, looking in vain day after day into the averted faces of other cultured and refined young companions for a glance of sympathy or a word of comradeship, leaves me bewildered, and wondering, why here and not there?

BERTHA W. HOWE.

CAPT. BEANS RETURNS FROM LIBERIA

Captain Allen Clyde Beans, one of the Liberian Military Attaches under the late Col. Young, an officer of the 1st Divisional Training School at Fort Des Moines Iowa, and Machine Gun Officer from Camp Hancock, graduate of Wilberforce University was called to the states by the State Department to report on conditions in Africa. Capt. Beans is a charter member of the Delta Chapter of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, and a native of the state of Iowa. It is not known definitely whether or not the Captain is to return to foreign duty. He left the city for his home on Wednesday morning.

Negro Named for Annapolis Fails to Pass the Mental Tests

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 13.—The announcement today of the results of the April examination of candidates for admission to the Naval Academy shows that Emil T. Holly, the negro youth appointed from New York City by Representative Ansorge, did not pass the mental tests.

Under the system at the Academy papers are marked by three instructors who do not know to what candidate they are assigning marks.

The examination was taken at various points under Civil Service rules, and 203 out of 679 were successful. Twenty-seven enlisted men out of 74 who were examined also passed.

Sky Pilot Lost to 10th Cavalry by War Order

Nogales, Ariz., June 9.—The U. S. Army bulletin issued the following report: "The retirement of Chaplain Oscar J. W. Scott, U. S. army, on account of physical disability incident to the service, leaves the Tenth cavalry without a chaplain. Under the announced policy of the war department of making no appointments of chaplains until the excess occasioned by the reduction of the army to 150,000 is absorbed, no Colored chaplain will be available to take Chaplain Scott's place.

"This will probably result in a white chaplain being assigned to duty with the Tenth cavalry.

"At present the battalion of the Twenty-fourth infantry, on duty at Fort Benning, is having religious ministry at the hands of a white chaplain."

Several of the white officers have asked that a white chaplain be given the Tenth, due to the fact that he could minister to their families, whereas their "peculiar brand of religion" would not extend this courtesy to a man of color.

HOWARD R. O. T. C. AT CAMP MEADE

Thirty-Three College Boys Including Two Baltimoreans Are Working For Officer's Commissions

CAMPS WELCOMES AFRO

"Y" Secretary Booker and Afro Representative Reach Camp Just In Time for Lunch

Under a merciless sun which many an ex-service man knows "biles down" on Camp Meade hotter than any other spot in Maryland, a representative of the AFRO-AMERICAN, accompanied Y. M. C. A. secretary Booker to the summer camp of Howard University Reserve Officers Training Corps at Camp Meade last week.

Just in time for lunch, two hot Baltimoreans sat down to mess with some thirty three college students, who are being put thru drill and studies in order to win second lieutenant's commissions in the Reserve Corps. Joseph A. Holmes and Singleton Jones are Baltimoreans in training. The former is said to be the best marksman in camp.

Dorcy Rhoads, former bandmaster of 358th was acting as mess sergeant, and a younger son of Dr. Emmet J. Scott, treasurer of the university as mess attendant.

Mr. Booker took the men magazines and writing materials and invitation to go on the "Y" moon light excursion this Friday night. Last week's Afro's were distributed to the men and read eagerly.

The camp is locatd down in U37, and the boys are routed out at 5.45 in the morning. They have breakfast at 6.30 dinner at noon and supper at 6. Between times they receive instruction in rifle and revolver observation, sniping, scouting, patrolling camouflage, creeping, crawling upon an imaginary enemy and map drawing. Athletics, kitchen policing, and a few hours of recreation make up the day. Six men will receive their commissions when camp closes July 27th.

The men receive a dollar a day while in camp and Sergeant Dorcy is allowed 70 cents a day per man for mess. Instructors from Howard and Hampton are in charge.

Thirty-three are enrolled. Those enrolled include:

Walter A. Adams, Edward W. Anderson, Linear H. Bryant, Purvis J. Chesson, John C. Clarkston, Samuel R. Cheevers, Roscoe R. Coleman, Raymond E. Contee, James A. Curry, Alonza L. Eason, John J. Evans, Arthur W. Ferguson, Clemmons H. Fitzgerald, Menthorne E. Harrold, Jenkins Hightower, Joseph A. Holmes, Thomas J. Hopkins, Chancey R. Hudson, Clarence B. Ingram, Edwin D. Johnson, Gettys B. Johnson, Singleton M. Jones, Robert J. Madison, Allen K. Maynor, Wilber E. Merridy, Vivian N. Peck, Robert L. Pollard, Alfred C. Priestly, Atherton Robinson, Grant Robinson, Horace C. Scott, Frank E. Smith, Jr., William W. Spiller, Edward U. Taylor, Theodore O. Walker, Bryant H. Williams, James C. Young.

Captain, G. R. C., Edward York; Asst. Prof. Military Science and Tactics, Howard University, Master Sergeant, George A. Holland; Military Instructor, Hampton Institute, First Sergeant, Edward W. Madison; Military Instructor, Hampton Institute, Mess Sergeant, Dorcy Rhodes; Band Leader and Military Instructor, Howard University, First Sergeant, Darwin E. Smith; Military Instructor, Howard University.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Soldiers — 1922
Organization of.

Southerners Want No Negro American Legionnaires

New York Age 10/21/22

Convention at New Orleans Asked to Organize Race Veterans Through National Offices Because Southern States Bar Them

(Special to The New York Age).

New Orleans, La.—The American Legion, in convention here, voted to hold the 1923 convention in San Francisco from October 15 to 19, inclusive.

The Negro question threatens to cause a sectional fight in the convention, although efforts are being made to keep the issue from the floor because a southern city is host to the convention.

Negro delegates held a meeting and appointed three of their number to work for passage of a resolution that will make it possible for southern Negro veterans to organize Legion posts through the national offices. State organizations do not permit it.

Thomas H. Walters of the Charles Young Post, New York City, is pushing a resolution to this effect, which his State convention approved. Other Northern States have approved similar resolutions. Southern members announced their intention of fighting to the finish any effort to establish Negro legion posts in their States.

LEGION FACES BATTLE ON SAWYER AND KLAN

"Fireworks Near," Says MacNider to Veterans.

FRISCO WINS A FIGHT

Chosen as Next Convention City. Possibility That Legion May Frown on Its Members Joining the Klan.

Commercial Appeal 10/18/22

BERRY GAINS FAVOR AS LEGION LEADER.

(By Universal Service.)

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 17.—Col. William Deegan of New York apparently is the leading figure in the discussion of the selection for the next national commander of the American Legion.

Another name which has been mentioned for the national commandership is that of George L. Berry of Tennessee. An effort will be made to line up the solid south in his favor. Col. A. A. Sprague is another of those who are certain to be warmly sponsored. Alvin M. Osley of Texas is also a candidate.

Memphis Ten

(By The Associated Press.)

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 17.—Hanford MacNider, national commander of the American Legion, closed today's session with the announcement that "that is all for today; tomorrow at 9 o'clock we convene, and then the fireworks starts."

Mr. MacNider smilingly declined to amplify his prediction of "fireworks" or to say whether he expected the injection into the deliberations of the convention of issues which have heretofore made no public appearance during the convention sessions.

These questions are understood to include a possible fight on behalf of resolutions calling for modification of the Volstead act to permit the sale of beer and light wine; criticism of President Harding's veto of the adjusted soldier compensation measure; attack on the activities of Brig. Gen. C. E. Sawyer, President Harding's physician, in connection with the hospitalization programme sought by the legion, and perhaps some statement of the legion's attitude toward the Ku Klux Klan, which, it was intimated, might go so far as to suggest incompatibility of legionnaires becoming members of the secret organization.

May Come to Floor.

None of these questions has yet been definitely settled in the committee meetings in progress since the opening of the convention, and those who seek action on them continued to predict that they will be brought to the attention of the convention, either through committee action or directly from the floor.

The American Legion today heard Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, pledge anew the faith of union labor that its support was always behind the government and upholding the hands of those who fought for the maintenance of American principles.

It received the felicitations of wounded veterans of European nations, who came here last week to attend the convention of the Interallied Veterans' Federation, upon the work it was doing in behalf of wounded men and disabled veterans.

It was pointed to by representatives of the veterans of earlier wars as heir to the custodianship of the principles they fought to uphold. The heads of the Spanish War Veterans, the Grand Army of the Republic and the United Confederate Veterans brought their greetings and God-speed to the legion.

Frisco Is Selected.

With an unexpectedness that left many delegates to the convention hardly realizing what had happened, the report of the committee on time and place for holding the next national convention brought in its report, awarding the convention to San Francisco, and New Jersey, which had sought the convention for Atlantic City, led off in a movement which made ratification of the committee's choice for the convention city unanimous.

Brilliant summer weather continued to add gaiety and zest to the convention. The "buddies" have taken the town in their customary friendly manner, and the town seems to have taken to them as kindly as they to it.

This afternoon the veterans and their women folk scattered to various entertainments devised for their amusement. The legion's athletic tournament, which got under way yesterday with swimming events as the leading feature, was continued, and will be a part of the programme for two more days.

Tomorrow the annual parade of the legion will be held, and if the enthusiasm with which small bevies have been marching up and down the streets whenever someone suggested it was appropriate, it may be assumed that the parade will be a big one.

The women's convention, that of the American Legion Auxiliary, got under way in earnest today, after a late start and a brief session yesterday. The women are meeting in a hall of their own some distance from the main convention hall. Much of their work so far has been the preliminary work of organization, and the completion of committee reports.

A feature of tomorrow's session of the convention will be the talk Kenesaw M. Landis, former foe of slackers, when he served as federal district judge in Chicago during the war.

Mr. Landis, now supreme commissioner of baseball, received an impromptu reception of great enthusiasm last night when he reached New Orleans. Cheering veterans bore the white-haired "partner" on their shoulders through hotel lobbies, shouting his name and asserting, in reply to their own question of "What's the matter with Landis?" the emphatic assurance, "He's all right."

Persons who have been following the campaign of various candidates for national commander of the legion closely declared that the early selection of San Francisco as the convention city had proved a surprise to those who had expected to gain Pacific coast support for their candidates in exchange for votes for San Francisco for the convention.

RACE MEN IN LEGION PARADE.

In the American Legion parade Wednesday afternoon, a parade that took two hours and a half to pass a given point, eight marchers abreast, there were eight colored ex-service men—two in the Missouri legionnaires, one in the District of Columbia, one in the Indiania, three in the Illinois and one in the New York. A Louisiana man was one of the number.

(National Baptist Union-Review)

A number of the visiting race men did not parade. Only a few race women, of a number expected to be in attendance at the convention of the American Legion Auxiliary reached the city and not one was reconized among the women in the parade by her color, if there were any in it.

TRACK AND FIELD MEET.

In the athletic events New York was not permittted to run Sol Butler, the colored athlete. Southern athletes would not run in a race in which a Negro was a competitor and Butler was barred. The New Yorkers made much ado about this and expressed indignation in strong terms, especially because Butler had been duly entered to compte in the events.

It seems that New York did not know until the last minute ehat Butler would noe be allowed to run, and then, too, until other New York men had competed in other events of the met. 11-25-22. Nashville, Tenn.

New York claimed that five points should be allowed them on the events in which Butler was entered and then not allowed to compete.

At this writing it is alleged that the New York team is planning to enter a protest with the Legion committee on the account of several disqualifications the team was made to suffer in themeet.

They must be given credit as great fighters for they fought for everything they believed belonged to them and kept th officials of th meet on the defensive from the start of the events. Thy will protst the action of the meet officials in refusing to act as long as New York team insisted on Sol Butler taking part in the sprints, on their return to New York.

New Yorkers held to the view that the field and tract meet was a national affair and not a sectional one though staged in the South, and that sectional prejudices had no place in a national affair and could not be employed to altar the personnel of a team enjoying good standing under the rules and regulations of the national sport.

New York Age

New Orleans—Oct.

THE American Legion endorses the Georgia idea. 10/21/22

The New Orleans convention was kluxed. Six Colored men, all delegates, left the city heavier in heart than when they got there.

"What shall we do?" Colored soldiers will ask. What you should do, is to organize yourselves and show the Legion that you know something of both politics and organization.

Standing off shooting off your head against the Legion will do no good. The cards are stacked.

One Colored delegate, a former officer, a gentleman, a man of rare intelligence, stepped to the Gruenwald hotel door in New Orleans.

"What do you want?" he was asked.

He said he was on his way to the headquarters of his state, a southern state at that.

It took his entire state delegation to get him by.

* * *

The Georgia delegation ran the convention. Alvin Owsley, Texan, was elected national commander. ILLINOIS voted solidly for Owsley. Ohio gave him more than half her votes.

Owsley REPRESENTS the Legion. You have no quarrel with him.

Fathers and mothers of soldier boys, and the boys themselves, might care to read part of the official statement issued by Georgia, through Adjutant Hart. This is it:

"Northern states may have their mixed posts of white and Negro veterans, but Georgia will be among the first to oppose chartering of any Negro post in any southern state."

And famous Article IX of the Legion constitution remains as adopted.

That article says charters must come through state departments. Southern delegates wrote that. You will find it hard to change.

* * *

What little the Colored boys have in the Legion was fought through by a SOUTHERNER, former Senator Luke Lea of Nashville.

"Get a southern man to back you," said Iowa to its lone Colored delegate, "and we will back him."

You are always mad at this writer for saying that southern white people run this country. They own but little, but they run it all.

A colored legionnaire was carried down by the New York delegation to compete in the athletic features.

"Not down here," said Georgia. This is hard but true.

You need not let this discourage you. You will be called again to arms. You will know then that while you may bear arms, you cannot enjoy the honors of them.

Organize and oppose the Legion's schemes. That is the only way this writer knows how to make men respect MEN.

The Legion is in politics heels over head. Get in yourselves.

Think not of unkind men, nor brood over your lot. The Legion hissed Mr. Harding's name and gave the cold shoulder to General Pershing who said a mob was worse than any criminal, no matter what his crime.

Isn't life funny? One southern state, Tennessee, elected a Colored man, George W. Lee, on its delegation of only thirteen. Andrew Jackson sleeps in Tennessee soil.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

An American Legion Fight

The Gazette
Cleveland, O.

Which Our Ohio Posts of the Legion Will Lead—Seek "Open Door" for All Ex-Service Men.

10/21/22

Dayton, O.—If the sentiment of Ohio legionnaires has anything to do with it, southern states will have to back down in their refusal to grant charters to our soldiers in those states who wish to establish posts of the American Legion. The Ohio legion convention adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, in the preamble of our national constitution, we assert that one of our purposes in associating ourselves together is 'To combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy';

"Whereas, in some of the states in the Union, Colored ex-service men are not permitted either to join the existing posts or to form posts of the American Legion;

"Whereas, the patriotism of the Afro-American has always been beyond question, and the record of Colored soldiers in the great war was above reproach;

"Be it resolved, that this, the fourth annual convention of the American Legion of Ohio, instruct its delegates to the national convention in New Orleans to go on record as favoring an investigation by the national convention of this matter, and the granting of charters to groups of Colored ex-service men who desire to form Legion posts."

The author of the resolution, J. A. Green, Lee-Carpenter Post, No. 228, this city, presented it from the floor after it had been ignored by the committee on resolutions and also the committee on Americanism. After a rather heated discussion the convention adopted it by an overwhelming majority. Several white comrades whose fathers had fought on the Union side in the War of the Rebellion spoke fearlessly and strong favoring the resolution and condemning the policy of the southern states' legions in refusing our ex-service men charters.

Chicago, Ill.—Armed with cudgels of documentary evidence the George L. Giles post of the American Legion here has determined to help fight discrimination in the ranks of the legion as practiced by the state departments in the South, particularly Alabama, Mississipi and Louisiana. The first determined assault upon the hitherto adamantine stand of race-hating southern ex-service men is to be made at the national convention of the American Legion soon to be held in New Orleans.

George L. Giles post is made up of members of the famous "Fighting Eighth" and is commanded by Lieut. Earl B. Dickerson, prominent young attorney of the city. Lee-Carpenter Post of Dayton, O., will lead the fight at New Orleans and have the backing of the Ohio and Illinois delegations.

Soldiers - 1922
Organizations

Says That Discriminatory Tactics Have Marked Actions of the Legion Since Close of War. Produces Correspondence in Proof

Dallas Ex. Express
(By A. N. P.) 1/14/22

New York, N. Y., Jan. 12.—Captain Napoleon B. Marshall, veteran of the World War and at present an officer in the Famous Fifteenth New York Regiment, charges the American Legion with unfairness to Negro former soldiers, in a special statement to the Associated Negro Press.

Mr. Marshall's office is at 2295 Seventh Avenue, New York City, and he is calling on the newspapers of the country to assist him in geeting in touch with all former soldiers. Captain Marshall says:

"After the Armistice was signed, as you will recall, there was a great World Victory Parade held in Paris of military units representing all the combatants who were engaged in that strruggle. Not one American Negro was permitted to march in that parade. This fact was commented upon generally by the French people.

"Last summer the American Legion sent over to France a delegation of veterans to visit the battle fields and to lay a wreath on France's unknown soldier.' I, myself made personal application to be permitted to represent the Colored American veterans on that occasion in vnew of the fact that I had arranged to be in France at that time. My application was curtly and unceremoniously rejected. Several Frenchmen, including some officials suggested that the Colored veterns send a delegation over to France an acting upon that suggestion upon my return to America last fall, I wrote to the national headquarters of the American Legion, Indianapolis, Ind., requesting a list of all American Negro Legion Posts in America with their locations.

Subsequently, there appeared in the Chicago Defender an interview with me in which it was set forth the action of the American Legion last summer towards its Colored members and my purposes to organize a delegation of Colored veterans to go abroad next summer. Failing to receive any reply to my request to the headquarters of the American Legion, as aforesaid, I again wrote, repeating my request and received from the headquarters a letter of which the following is a copy:

"Our committee is now compelled to appeal to the Colored newspapers all over the country for the names and locations of the Colored American Legion Posts and I am asking you to help us in this matter as no one can do as well as the Associated Negro Press."

The following is a copy of the letter received by Captain Marshall from the headquarters of the American Legion.

AMERICAN LEGION,
National Headquarters, Meridian Life Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
In reply refer to date and number,
December 14, 1921—1725—17.
Capt. N. B. Marshall,
William Lloyd Garrison Post,
The American Legion,
2295 Seventh Ave., New York, N. Y

My dear Sir:

Your letter dated December 9th., indicates that you had communicated with us several weeks ago but we are unable to find in our files any letter addressed to us by you.

The National Executive Committee of the American Legion almost two years ago prohibited the issuing of any lists of Posts of the American Legion, and we feel therefore sorry that we cannot comply with your request.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) D. S. Hollenga,
Dan S. Hollenga, Director
Direct. Organization Div.

NEW SOLDIERS' ORGANIZATION FORMED

Washington D.C. Defender
1/14/22

On Monday, January 16, 1922, at 8:30 P. M., there will be held a meeting in the Assembly Hall of the Y. M. C. A., 12th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., to elect national and district officers for a new veteran association to be known as the American Veterans of the World War. At this meeting all colored ex-service men are earnestly requested to be present, in order that the work, now well under way in this city, may become national in its scope.

Its purposes are many, and all of great importance; but its chief aims are to secure for disabled comrades-in-arms a just and equitable administration of the various laws enacted for veteran relief, and to assure to the 400,000 Negro veterans, their proportionate share of whatever benefits the government of the United States, and of the several states might provide for service in the World War.

JIM CROW AT LEGION FEAST

Rockford, Ill., March 10.—Col. Arthur MacArthur, national commander of the American Legion, spoke here to the Walter Craig post of the legion. After the address a dinner was served at the Nelson hotel. There the management wanted to separate the members of the Henry Boger post, who are not white, from the others. Although one dollar a plate had been paid for the affair, the officers of the Henry Boger post refused to attend when they learned of the proposed plan of segregation.

Negro World War Veterans Form Own Organization

Cleveland Ohio Call
2/18/22

Is Outgrowth of Discrimination Practised Everywhere Against Ex-Service

(Associated Negro Press)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18. — The Negro American Veterans of the world is the name of an organization formed here this week by former enlisted men and officers. "Lest they forget" was the slogan of a determined group of over 100 ex-service men, who gathered here at the nation's capital to form a national organization of Negro Veterans of the World War. Enlisted men and ex-officers mingled freely in a real spirit of comradship which bespoke success for the movement. One of the first motions to be adopted was the abolition of rank, thereby eliminating all of the friction and petty jealousy that might come as a result of past military distinctions.

"The organization is the inevitable outgrowth of the discrimination that has been practised everywhere against the Negro veteran" said Dr. T. E. Jones, former captain in the Medical Corps and a wearer of the D. S. C., who was elected National Chairman. Especially has this discrimination been most rampant in the South, in the treatment of suffering and disabled men. Our organization means to root out these cases and to stir up the country to the suffering and dire need of these men. Denied admission into the hospitals of the South, thousands of these veterans, suffering orders, are languishing away in unfrom tuberculosis and mental dissanitary jails and alms houses, to which they have been sent for treatment because the hospitals will not take Negroes. Hundreds of men with active tuberculosis are being inadequately cared for in their homes, taking chances with the lives of their own people, rather than be sent into the miserable holes that are being improvised for them. Even worse than this is the condition of still other thousands of needy veterans who are entitled to compensation but who are intimidated from making claims for government relief.

OUR WORLD WAR VETERANS ORGANIZE.

New York Amsterdam News
3/1/22

It often required some time and very hard knocks to hammer it into the heads of definite groups of people that there are some things they must do for themselves, which others will not do for them. As soon as the American Legion, in its preliminary meetings, showed a pronounced disposition to be dominated by Southern ex-service white men and to draw the color line, our Mr. Fortune urged, in the New York Amsterdam News and other newspapers of the race, that our ex-service men should organize a Legion of their own. But the idea did not take at the time. Our ex-service men, who had been scandalously dealt with during the war, at home in Europe, preferred to take their chances with seats way back in the American Legion organization.

The shabby treatment our ex-service men have been receiving as undesirable units of the American Legion, and the abominable treatment of our disabled soldiers and those who appeared in public wearing the uniform, in the South, where hospital service is denied them, and all the other disagreeable features of a well-organized purpose on the part of the American Legion, the War Department, and the Southern white public, one hundred or more of our ex-soldiers have organized, at Washington, The Negro American Veterans of the World War.

The following are the officers of the new organization: Dr. T. E. Jones was elected as the national chairman. C. Campbell Johnson, chairman of the Washington district; Louis R. Mehlinger, secretary; Victor R. Daly, national organizer; Elijah Reynolds, treasurer, and William A. Ryles, director of publicity. The country was divided into eight districts for which district chairmen will be elected as the organization grows.

Mr. Daly said:

"We want to make this organization a model of efficiency and power; none of us have any axes to grind, there are no salaries and the founders of the movement have but one purpose in mind, "to insure to the Negro veterans and their families those rights and privileges that are justly theirs as a result of the part that they have played in the war."

It is the desire of the officers of the new organization to entroll among its membership every Afro-American who took part in the World War. This is possible and much to be desired. It will become increasingly so with the coming and the growing of the growing of the years. The Negro American Veterans of the World War organization has the sympathy and support of The New York Amsterdam News, with the hope and expectation that it may become a great and useful organization. Our soldier interests require an organization of their own to protect and advance those interests.

NEWARK N J LEDGER
APRIL 23, 1922

LARGEST NEGRO POST.

Post No. 292 of Philadelphia is the largest negro post in the United States. It boasts a band of fifty-four pieces which is in great demand for all Legion celebrations in Philadelphia.

Representatives of Only Post in State That Invitation Implied That They Hold Convention Among Themselves. Hotel Management Says Presence Not Intolerable.

5/13/22

Dallas Tex. Express

Waco, Texas, May 11.—The story of how representatives of the only Negro post of Disabled American Veternans of the World War were invited to a conference of representatives of all of the posts of the state in Waco, and then refused admittance to the deliberations, is told in a letter to the Express written by one of the representatives.

The letter is as follows:

Prairie View, Texas, May 1, 1922.

Dear Sir:

Preston Phillips and Bishop Dale chosen delegates to the Disabled Veterans of World War, (Prairie View Chapter No. 1, Prairie View College.) Texas, with a membership of one hundred and eight members) were denied admission to the state meeting held in "The Raleigh Hotel," Waco, Texas, May 1, 1922.

On being notified by District Manager, District No. 14 to be represented at this meeting. We made our purpose known to the manager of said hotel, who greeted us heartily and accompanied us to the chamber of the meeting. The hotel manager approached the senior committeeman, "a white man McNeal" and introduced each of us and stated it was perfectly satisfactory to the manager for us to be in the meeting.

Our purposes was stated McNeal made our presence known to the chairman with a conference of near five minutes on McNeal's return. The green monster of jealousy was quite evident" he uttered these words: "We welcome you as Disabled Comrades, don't think we mean to slight you, but we had planned a meeting of white posts and thought you Colored would have a separate state convention." I, (Bishop Dale) related there is but one Colored post in the state and that is ours."

At this time, the chairman wearing a ribbon with Post No. 3, Tyler, Texas, broke, the silence by saying, this is for white and we rather you would go, and not remain at the meeting.

Not contented with the courtesy accorded those who had borne the burden in the heat of the day. The manager of "The Raleigh Hotel," lingered yet at our side, again remarking, "it is perfectly satisfactory with the management for these Veterans to remain" but to no avail.

Captain S. C. Kile, manager of District No. 14 of Dallas, Texas, was sought by the manager (of Hotel) and introduced to us and our case was laid before him, as he "Captain Kile was a visitor, and could not rule in our favor, our budded hope for intering this meeting vanished.

We, but a short time ago were greeted and hailed with patriotic pride for the great sacrifice made for our country, flag and humanity. We were saluted as America's most honored guests who had emerged from the severest tests and grievous strains of the most tragic war of the history of the world and today, we and those we represent bear upon our bodies the honored scars that have been purchased at the price of true patriotism, yet, those days and times seem to have vanished its ending.

Yours very truly,

BISHOP DALE, Commander.
PRESTON PHILLIPS, Asst. Adjt.
Prairie View Chapter No. 1,
Disabled Veterans of World War.

Wilmington American Legion Objects to Separate Units in Memorial Parade—Decided Stand Against Discrimination Results in Harmonious Adjustment

Wilmington Del

The American Legion City Committee objected very seriously to the plans of the General Committee in charge of the dedication of the Washington Street Memorial Bridge on Memorial Day to have the Norman D. Scott Post of the American Legion march in a separate division of colored people, instead of with the regular division assigned to the American Legion. The Legionaires insisted that the Scott Post be in line with the other three posts, and intimated that it would withdraw from the parade unless the discriminatory ban would be lifted.

The manly stand of the American Legion bore good fruit. Col. Doherty hastened to explain that at no time had the committee planned to separate the posts of the American Legion.

All is now harmony, and the celebration will go on without any ill-feelings.

LIEUT. FRIERSON HEAD OF WAR VETERANS ASSOCIATION

Chicago Defender

8-12-22

Lieut. Eugene P. Frierson, 4532 Calumet avenue, was recently elected national secretary of the Retired Veterans' Association of the United States, Inc. Ninety per cent. of the association is composed of white Americans and ten per cent. of our Race. The members are retired from the United States army, navy and marine corps.

E. P. Frierson

Lieut. Frierson is well qualified for the position, having served twenty-five years in the U. S. army, sixteen of which were served as squadron and regimental sergeant-major in the Tenth cavalry. He was an adjutant in the Third battalion of the 366th infantry during the world war.

Want Bars Let Down In American Legion

New York, Aug. 29.—The New York County Convention of the American Legion, in session here on Thursday of last week, adopted a resolution urging that the national convention take steps to admit colored soldiers to the legion all over the country.

Several speakers reported that colored men were being barred in certain sections of the country and that such treatment of former service men was an injustice.

9-1-22

Negroes From Texas Rejected Because Charter Revoked

SAN FRANCISCO CAL CALL JUNE 2 1922

Three negroes who journeyed from Texas to San Francisco to protest that they represented what they termed Fairview Chapter of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, in annual convention here, will not be given seats in the convention, as the state convention of the veterans' order, held at Waco, Texas, revoked a charter originally granted to the negroes. This was the announcement today from the headquarters of Judge Robert S. Marx, national commander of the disabled veterans.

"It is not a question for the national officers to determine," was the statement. "It is a state matter and has been ruled on by the Texas department."

It was explained that the original grant to the Fairview negroes was made before the state organization was functioning in Texas.

Arthur Gossett Post Notes.

The Negro Star 9-23-22

Capt. W. L. Hutcherson was elected delegate to the National Convention of the American Legion. The small number of members that represented the Post last week in Eldorado made a splendid showing. B. H. Neely was elected committee of publicity for the State.

The Woman Auxiliary of the Post is doing splendid work. They are striving to have 4000 members by Jan. 1st., which would give 1500 for the State. Wednesday, Sept. 20th, meeting was held for installation of officers. The Post is going onward are you nelping or hanging back letting some one else carry the load.

TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY AM. LEGION

New York Age 9-2-22

The full text of the resolutions adopted on August 24 by the fourth annual convention of the New York County American Legion, demanding that the National Convention of the American Legion to be held at New Orleans in October eliminate the possibility of Negro vetrans being denied admission to the Legion through local prejudice in certain states, is given below.

The resolutions were sent to the State convention, to be held in September, and assurance has been given that the state body will approve the action taken by the county organization.

In the county meeting the resolutions were strongly supported by Commander Thomas H. Walters of the Col. Charles Young Post of New York City. Other representatives of this post in attendance as delegates were Wm. Service Bell, Edgar Grey, Attorney Thomas B. Dyett, Wm. H. Cooper and C. Benjamin Curley.

Text of Resolutions.

The resolutions are as follows:

WHEREAS, In many of the southern states, and elsewhere, thousands of colored ex-service men, eligible to membership in and desirous of joining the American Legion are not permitted to join, and are not only excluded from posts already established, but are refused charters for posts of their own;

BE IT RESOLVED, That this body, in convention assembled, consider such discrimination, unbecoming the American soldier, contrary to the spirit of the Constitutions of the United States and the American Legion, and incompatible with the high purposes for which Americans, white and black, entered the Great War.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That this body take immediate and adequate steps to secure full justice to colored ex-service men to the end that they may acquire the fullest opportunity for membership in the American Legion.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That it is the sense of this body that if state organization of the American Legion refuses to permit colored ex-service men freely to join the American Legion that provision be made, by constitutional amendment or otherwise, whereby those discriminated against by reason of their color may form posts of their own, obtain charters direct from National Headquarters and become members at large of the American Legion.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the above, and particularly the last paragraph, be recommended for endorsement to the State Convention at its assembly in September, 1922, and thence recommended to the National Convention for endorsement at New Orleans in October, 1922.

The Blue Helmet is a magazine published for the American Negro soldier of the World's War at Boston.. In an article on "Negro Posts in the American Legion," it said:

9/16/22 New York Age

The organization of Negro posts in the American Legion, it seems, has not been perfected up to the present time. Four years have elapsed since the first American caucus. Only ten states with Negro posts have made returns to National Headquarters.

From official records it is found that Kansas leads in the number of Negro posts with incomplete returns from eight.

New York in second place with five posts, three of them reporting a membership of 196.

New Jersey is next with three, a membership of 91. Deleware Missouri and Pennsylvania are next with two each, a membership of 32 and 35 respectively, incomplete returns from the third.

The following states trail in alphabetical order with one each: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, incomplete; Massachusetts, 150; Michigan, 44; Ohio, 78; Oklahoma, 36; Virginia, 20.

The reasons assigned for the failure to establish Negro posts in other states are: First, Failure on the part of Negro service men to ask for charters. Second, failure of the different state Leadquarters to invite the Negro service men to establish seperate posts. Third, Absorption of Negro service men into mixed

Soldiers — 1922

Regiments: Regular Army

New York Age 1/28/22

In later years, when a detachment of the regiment while hunting for Villa in Mexico was ambushed at Parral by an outnumbering Mexican force, it was Charles Young, then Major, who commanded the squad that Pershing dispatched to their relief.

Pershing himself had fought Redskins as a lieutenant of the Black Tenth, and, like every other white officer that ever served with it. He holds the regiment in peculiar affection and admiration. Its supremely soldierly traditions have been accumulating for fifty-six years. Its history has been written in a book. Its deeds have been rung. Its qualities have been praised to the skies by European military observers.

Like Numidian Horse.

"They grew to be to our army what the numidian horse was to the Roman legions," wrote Major Frank Keck, formerly of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. N. Y., when the Black Tenth celebrated its fiftieth anniversary in 1916. "Their life in the long reaches of the Western country developed courage, initiative and pride. Hunger, thirst exposure, sudden skirmishes with foes fighting from ambush, made the troopers of the Tenth not only first class fighting men individually, but shaped them into a military machine.

"From post to post the Tenth was transferred through the great Western country. The Sioux, the Cheyennes and the Apaches fled before their intrepid charges. One of the treasured possessions of the officers' mess is a spirited picture by Frederic Remington showing Lieutenant Powhatan Clarke rescuing a colored trooper from the Apaches on Lebo's Height, Santa Barbara Range, in the province of Sonora, Mexico.

"It is a fine tradition of this regiment which shows itself in the devotion of officers to men, of men to officers. There is no color line in the trade of war. Brothers could not live together in greater affection than do the men of the Tenth, whether they be in the ranks, non-commisisoned officers or hold high commands.

"As the need for fighting grew less the Tenth took on more of the function of mounted police, and yet, such was the pride of tradition, war service was the ideal always uppermost in the mind of every member. Many of the original recruits remained as long as the government would let them, for they hated to retire. So it was that the Tenth in peace had in reserve its deadly efficiency, and it went into the Spanish war with veteran officers and many a grizzled sergeant who was himself a tower of strength.

Heroes of San Juan Hill.

"The achievements of the Tenth were the admiration of the foreign military observers who accompanied our expedition to Cuba, and they were impartial witnesses. They did not hesitate to assert their belief that the dismounted colored troopers were the very backbone of the American attack. Certain it was that the Tenth got the Rough Riders out of a very bad hole at Las Guasimas. Their timely arrival averted a greater disaster to the Rough Riders in the first land engagement near Santiago.

The charge of the Tenth up the steep and tangled slope of San Juan Hill will always have a place in the military annals of the world. It kept raw troops from firing on their comrades in the distance, for the Tenth was used to wars of the ambuscade.

"In the thick of the fighting at Santiago a trooper of the Tenth was seen bleeding from a large wound in the thigh. He was told to go to the rear, as his attention was called to his injury.

"'Oh, dat's all right, Cap'n,' he replied, 'dat's been dar dis lawng time.'

And tha's the spirit that has made the Black Tenth what it is.

Why Not The 24th Infantry?

Baltimore Md.
Afro-American
1/28/22

If the War Department finds it necessary to comply with the Senatorial Committee's recommendation to keep an armed force in Hayti, is there any reason under God why that force must be white marines?

Three weeks ago the Adjutant General informed the AFRO-AMERICAN that the 9th Cavalry is stationed in the Philippines; the 10th Cavalry at Fort Huachuca, Arizona.

The 24th Infantry, less Cos F. & G. and 3rd Battalion, is stationed at Camp Furlong, Columbus, N. M. Cos. F. and G. are at Hachita, New Mexico.

The 3rd Battalion is stationed at Camp Benning, Ga.

The 25th Infantry is stationed at Nogales, Arizona.

If the Government finds the need of an armed force to keep the peace in Hayti, San Domingo, can any reasonable person understand why it sends white marines officered by Southerners to do it?

Suppose the regular troops are not available, can there be an intelligent excuse for not calling in the National Guard units of Illinois, New York, Maryland and Massachusetts for this service?

Despite his high sounding proclamations, colored people soon saw thru the hypocrisy of Woodrow Wilson and expected nothing less than the vicious and inhuman attacks he made upon the sovereignity of the little black West Indian republics. But what of Harding, the Republican? Is it to be said that he too will become the same blundering dunder head that the nation had in Woodrow the deceiver?

Is not the failure of the Administration to use its colored troops in Haiti and San Domingo, an open and candid confession that its policy is hostile, vicious, and unworthy of the spirit of true Americanism?

ABUSE 24TH INFANTRY

OFFICER PUTS CHAIN ABOUT NECK OF SOLDIER AND LEADS HIM TO GUARD HOUSE ON HORSE BACK

Boston Guardian May
1/28/22

Denver Star, Jan. 14, 1922.

This statement I make is true and I have the regiment as my proof. Captain Homer Mason of South Carolina, who has the service company and is a hater of the Colored race is as cruel as old Williams, of Georgia. Several months ago, he chained a man to a four mule rolling kitchen all night, simply because he went to town without orders. This man had a chain around his waist and was locked with a Yale lock. This poor soldier had to sleep on the ground all night while this brute, posing as an officer went to old Mexico, just across the line and got drunk. Just a few weeks back he put a rope around a soldier's neck neck and then got on his horse and led this man to the guardhouse. Although this man was in the wrong, all that the officer had to do was to order him taken to the guard house and his order would have been carried out by someone.

We have been on the border longer than any other regiment in the army and we drill all the year round. We went to Deming, N. M., several years ago and worked like dogs cleaning up the old comp where white soldiers had been. Although we know that the soldiers' life is rough and strewn with stones, ours is nothing more than cruelty on the part of the Southern officers who are placed over us and who handle us as slaves. The enlisted men of the 24th Infantry are the most ragged men in the army, and altho they have a clothing allowance, it seems that the officers of the regiment do not want us to look like a soldier. By this you can see why this regiment needs investigating by some of our leading colored men, because if these were ever soldiers getting injustice, it is the 24th Infantry. There are good and bad ones amongst us all and in all regiments, but we are slaves here in the 24th and with no one to plead our cause. Our officers are changed very often and we get green horns who do not know their drill, and they come here and drill us all the year round so that they can learn for themselves. Men are deserting this regiment very often on account of the treatment received. I suppose reports are going every month to Washington that the regiment is getting along all right, and the men are doing fine, but this is a great mistake, which every old soldier in the regiment will be glad to tell if he has a chance. Men are simply going crazy here in this sand desert with no place to go and nothing to see but our white masters, who are ever ready to curse us out like dogs, or order us in camp under arrest for the least little thing, and sometimes try us and take our money away. This hasn't just started, but has been going on for years. Last year the regiment never had any organized ball team at all, as they were too busy working to play ball and before we always had a good ball team. It is true that if we don't like here we can go out of the service, but while we are here we deserve the same treatment as other soldiers. If this letter does not have the effect that we intend for it to have with Washington, then the whole world will know that the 24th Infantry is enlisted slaves of the government.

TENTH CAVALRY IS WITHOUT A CHAPLAIN

St. Louis Argus Mo.
5/26/22

Retirement Of Scott Will Probably Result In A White Chaplain For Colored Regiment. No Colored Available And War Department Is Making No Appointments.

The following article was published recently in the U. S. Army Bulletin:

"The retirement of Chaplain Oscar J. W. Scott (colored), U. S. Army, on account of physical disability incident to the service leaves the 10th cavalry without a chaplain. Under the announced policy of the War Department of making no appointments of chaplains until the excess occasioned by the reduction of the Army to 150,000 is absorbed, no colored chaplain will be available to take Chaplain Scott's place. This will probably result in a white chaplain being assigned to duty with the 10th cavalry. If this is done, the experiment will be watched with interest for very many officers who have served with colored regiments have expressed the belief that the right kind of a white chaplain would be eminently successful in serving the Negro troops and at the same time could minister to the white officers and their families. Some commanding officers of colored regiments have officially recommended that such a detail be considered. At present the battalion of the 24th infantry, on duty at Fort Benning, is having religious ministry at the hands of a white chaplain, and the results have been very satisfactory."

Announcement is also made that the 9th Cavalry (Colored) "will in time be returned from the Phillipines to Fort Meade, S. D.

'Black 10th' Crack U. S. Cavalry

Death of Col. Young Recalls Stirring History of Negro Regiment.

N. Y. C. Sun
JANUARY 14, 1922

Gallant memories of the "Black Tenth" are stirred by the news that its former lieutenant commander, Col. Charles Young, the only negro who ever reached the rank of Colonel in the United States Army, has died at Nigeria. He was that rare bird, a negro graduate of West Point, and he was soaked with the spirit that has given the Tenth United States Cavalry worldwide prestige as a crack regiment.

New Yorkers who saw the Black Tenth jingle up Fifth avenue after their return from hard service in the Philippines will never forget the storm of joyous admiration showered upon them by city crowds, who were carried away by the matchless elan and childlike good nature of those first class fighting men.

In later years, when a detachment of the regiment while hunting for Villa in Mexico was ambushed at Parral by an outnumbering Mexican force, it was Charles Young, then Major, who commanded the squad that Pershing dispatched to their relief.

Pershing himself had fought Redskins as a Lieutenant of the Black Tenth, and, like every other white officer that ever served with it, he holds the regiment in peculiar affection and admiration. Its supremely soldierly traditions have been accumulating for fifty-six years. Its history has been written in a book. Its deeds have been sung. Its qualities have been praised to the skies by European military observers.

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"'Oh, dat's all right, Cap'n,' he replied; 'dat's been dar dis lawng time.'"

And that's the spirit that has made the Black Tenth what it is.

Negroes to Re-enlist To Fill Regiments

Negro soldiers from the 9th cavalry, stationed at Camp Stotsenberg, Philippine Islands, twenty or thirty of whom arrive here on each army transport, as well as colored soldiers who are qualified and have had previous military service, will be enlisted to fill the 140 vacancies in the 25th Infantry (colored), stationed at Nogales, Ariz., and the thirty vacancies in the 10th Cavalry (colored), now at Fort Huachuca, Tex., authority having just been received at the 9th corps area headquarters, it was learned yesterday. About one-half of the negro soldiers who return from the islands decide to re-enlist for another "hitch" with the colors, officers stated.

TENTH CAVALRY

WINS COMMENDATION

Wonderful Morale And Military Prowess Of Crack Regulars Draws Praise

Baltimore Herald
5/31/22

Fort Huachusa, Ariz., May 22.—Following the visit here of the United States chief of cavalry, Gen. Holbrook, members of the 10th United Cavalry Regiment were granted two special holidays in appreciation of the excellent showing made during the process of inspection. One day was granted on the recommendation of Gen. Holbrook and the other by the regimental commander as a mark of his own appreciation.

The program included a full pack inspection, preceded by a review, inspection of barracks and stables, combat exercises with ball ammunition, a horse show of military events a steeplechase and a polo game between picked teams.

Col. Winans, regimental commander, anounces it as the opinion of the assistant secretary of war that the 10th Regiment is in a class by itself in every way. The wagon train is rated the most efficient, spick and span in appearance, etc., is existence. This is the "graduation regiment" for all generals, including Gen. Pershing. In addition it holds the "champion athletic team' of the whole army.

24TH NOT TO BECOME A LABOR BATTALION

Afro-American
7-4-22

Washington, D. C., July 1.—The 24th Infantry will not be reduced from a combat unit to a labor unit, Robert C. Davis, acting Adjuant of the War Department announced today. Rumors of this change have been rife for sometime and announced in army bulletins. Baltimore Md.

In answer to the AFRO'S question if white marines might not be withdrawn from Haiti and colored soldiers of the Regular Army sent to replace them, Secretary Davis said, this change is unadvisable. He added, that many reasons, including the necessity of economy and the recent reduction in the enlisted strength of the Regular Army made the change unadvisable.

THE MARINES AND THE 24th INFANTRY

Washington Tribune
7-15-22

Last December, a number of the United States Legation Marines, at Managua, Nicaragua, "shot up" the city. There were three men who led the others into this affair. They were given a court martial sentence of 40, 38 and 35 years in the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta, and a number of others lesser sentences.

A few days ago, Acting Secretary of the Navy, Col. Roosevelt, reviewed the general court-martial record of these cases and reduced the sentences of the three leaders 20 years, which gives them respectively 20, 18, and 15 years to serve. Fifteen other men had their sentences reduced from 10 to 2 years each; and 18 privates were acquitted or set free "for lack of sufficient evidence."

In August 1917, the 24th Infantry was stationed at Camp Logan, near Houston, Texas. After being harrassed and mistreated by the city police of Houston, they "shot up" the town and 19 colored men were hung at Fort Sam Houston and 54 were sentenced to prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas for long terms.

A number of appeals have been made for a rehearing of their cases. Not a single appeal has been granted.

Last fall a petition signed by 50,000 American citizens was placed in the President's hands, asking pardon or a rehearing for the men of the 24th Infantry. This was before the marines shot up Managua. Not a single word has been heard from this monster petition.

The Managua affair was worse than the Houston affair. The marines were on foreign soil and had no provocation for their desperado act. Yet the administration finds time to review their cases and reduce their sentences and, in 18 cases, acquit and free the men. Why not commute the sentences of the colored men of the 24th Infantry? Why can they not have a "review" of their cases? It has been shown that a number of those men were innocent of murder or murderous intent. They simply obeyed the orders of their sergeants and marched on Houston under orders.

If the marines can have a review of their cases which are worse and ought to be humiliating to the Government, then the men of the 24th Infantry should have a review of their cases and a commuting of their long sentences. We demand the review!

URGE M'CORMICK TO HALT LABOR BATTALION PLAN

Chicago Defender
7-8-22

Following persistent reports that the war department's plans to degrade and insult twelve million of its most loyal citizens by turning the 24th and 25th infantry regiments and 9th and 10th cavalry of the regular army into labor battalions, the Chicago Defender has endeavored to run the rumor to its source and if proved true, to oppose such a dastardly plan with all its strength and power. Editor Abbott has been burning the wires to Washington to get authentic details on this rumor. The following telegram was sent to Senators McKinley and McCormick by Editor Abbott:

"I beg to call to your attention the rumor that the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth infantry regiments and the Ninth and Tenth cavalry of the United States army will be turned into labor units by the war department. Letters and telegrams are being received from all sections of the country inquiring if the rumor has any grounds. I know that you will appreciate the importance of an immediate investigation of this rumor. The history of these regiments is a story of bravery unparalleled in the history of warfare. I do not believe that even the Democratic administration would disgrace a record as glorious as these regiments have made for fifty years. Please investigate and inform me of intentions of the war department."

Mr. Abbott received the following reply from Senator Medill McCormick, under date of July 5:

"War department advises rumor false. No change in 25th infantry and Tenth cavalry, 24th infantry, ordered to Camp Benning to complete a regiment and Ninth cavalry ordered to Fort Riley."

The Defender believes that such a move would be a slap in the face not only to those brave soldiers who have led the entire army as fighting organizations but to their Race, and its proven loyalty and patriotism. This rumor comes on the heels of the administration of Jim Crow seating arrangements for our people at the recent Lincoln celebration in the nation's capital when the representatives of our Race were set aside in that great assembly which met to do honor to the great Emancipator. The end is not yet.

U.S. MAY CHANGE 24TH INFANTRY TO LABOR BATTALION

General Staff Advocates Converting Regular Unit to Noncombatants

Chicago Defender
7-1-22

Columbus, N. M., June 30.—The Twenty-fourth infantry is soon to be converted into a labor battalion, according to the following article, which appeared in the Army and Navy Register under date of June 17, which reads in part:

"The general staff of the war department is considering and will probably shortly recommend action on the proposal to convert the Twenty-fourth infantry from a military organization into labor battalions. It is not known whether this conversion will be extended or confined to the Colored regiments of the army."

Since the article appeared it has caused much comment by both officers and enlisted men of the regiment. The Twenty-fourth infantry, with its long and faithful term of service as a fighting unit from the date of its organization to the present, has performed every task in peace and war with credit to itself and the government at large. The infantry is composed of a group of the very best men in America.

In commenting on the change one of the officers said: "I voice the sentiment of every soldier and a large percentage of the civilian population which we represent when I say it would be an outrage to form a labor battalion of a group of professional fighting men, and so noted as the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth infantry and the Ninth and Tenth cavalry regiments, which are the only Colored regular regiments in the entire United States army.

"To think of placing any of these organizations on a non-combatant status would be exceedingly unjust, not only to the regiments, but to the millions of people they represent."

Soldiers — 1922.
Regiments, Regular Army, etc.

THE 24TH IN GEORGIA

Chicago Defender, Chicago, Ill.

To stir you up is not the purpose of the Chicago Defender though words live to the contrary. The purpose, the mission of the Chicago Defender is to inform you, instruct you, guide you in the way, and stand with you under our flag; stand against organized political banditry. 10/28/22

Robert S. Abbott

Maybe you would be stirred, stirred from the depths, if you knew the whole, the true story of the Twenty-fourth infantry, United States army, bravest of the brave.

The oldest Race unit in the army—its birth dating back to the wisdom of Grant, the soldier—the Twenty-fourth now walks the night on Georgia soil. Our war department is infallible, divine, beyond mistakes; therefore none may question its plans or decisions. Mr. Weeks, like Stanton, knows the hand he plays.

The Twenty-fourth infantry is ordered to Georgia. Camp Bennings is its station now. To Georgia! The Twenty-fourth!

Reports come that its own commander is relieved; that another is pressed in to undo the self-respect of brave men, to break down that spirit which made the Twenty-fourth famous as warriors, the best that ever fought under the Stars and Stripes.

The Twenty-fourth in Georgia! And Weeks, the war secretary, Massachusetts bred!

Who thought that the Twenty-fourth infantry could be secreted in Georgia without its whereabouts, its condition, finding the light? For more than 50 years a Race's heart kept its eye on the Twenty-fourth, the Twenty-fifth, the Ninth and the Tenth.

"You are in Georgia now," it is reported the new commander said to your boys—"REMEMBER WHAT YOU ARE, WHAT YOUR RACE IS, AND GOVERN YOURSELVES ACCORDINGLY."

What Sherman did as he moved from Atlanta toward the sea under the Stars and Stripes, in support of great Lincoln, the boys of the Twenty-fourth must now pay for. They seem to suffer again chains of bondage that the world thought Sherman had broken when he reached Savannah.

"Lay down your guns," cried the new commander of the Twenty-fourth. Your soldier boys are in Georgia, disarmed, sent there—by whom? For what? A Republican secretary of war, operating under a presidency elevated by a Republican label, orders them to Georgia.

From him they cannot appeal. They are soldiers!

Georgia disarmed them because Georgia knows they are soldiers.

One other, final touch! It is alleged that wives of the soldiers of the Twenty-fourth infantry, keeping watch in Georgia, are permitted to leave camp only by white Georgians in command.

Sixty years ago Race women were held in "quarters" in Georgia.

Ah! Georgians know the mark and never miss it when the female of the species enlivens the view and the gaze.

Is this rare rule of war now invoked so that WHITE Georgians may always know the whereabouts of both their prey and of those who would protect their women, even in Georgia?

The Twenty-fourth in Georgia! Wives of soldiers spotted and spied upon by sons of fathers who held their parents in slavery and forced their mothers to drink the dregs of shame and humiliation!

The Twenty-fourth in Georgia!

"Disarm them!" cried Georgians the minute the tread of these soldiers aroused the sleeping soil.

Contemplate the bravest soldiers the field ever saw at the mercy of avengers of the lost honor of their former masters and oppressors! "We have waited 50 years," murmur Georgians.

Their hands may have been disarmed, but those great hearts—the hearts of the Twenty-fourth—those hearts that spoke courage and fortitude in battle neither Washington nor Georgia can disarm.

Signed: Robert S. Abbott

GEORGIA A "HELL HOLE" —SOLDIERS

Chicago Defender, Chicago, Ill.

Colonel Schoeffel Relieved; Southern Officers Make Laborers of Vets

10/28/22

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 27.—What appears to be a secret but well-planned attempt to make all Race units in the United States army noncombatant shows itself in the recent removal of the far-famed 24th United States Infantry regiment to Georgia, the release of Col. Schoeffel, commanding officer, the disarming of the soldiers, and orders issued to them that their behavior in Georgia must conform to what the lawless and Race-hating element in that state demand.

Confirms Rumor

Rumor was circulated some time ago that the war department planned to relieve the army of all Race combat troops. It was denied. The Ninth Cavalry regiment is being returned from the Philippines, for what purpose no one dares to say. The plan may be to make laborers of them also.

At an inspection in the early part of this year, the 24th infantry qualified as the best regiment in the United States army.

Two months ago in rifle competition the regiment made a record exceeded by only one other outfit in the army.

Their movement to Georgia was attended with the utmost secrecy. The war department disdains to explain.

Soldier's Story

The following letter was received from a member of the organization after it had reached Camp Benning:

"We arrived here Tuesday morning, had a nice time on the road, stopped at Texarkana, Memphis and Atlanta, but my nice times are over now.

"I wish you could see this place; nothing here for a Colored soldier. They disarmed us and relieved Colonel Schoeffel. And the new colonel got us told at the service club just what to expect. Said we were 'Niggers' and in Georgia, so act accordingly, that everything was against us in camp and also in town.

"Everybody is disheartened and ready to leave. They used to kick on the border, but they certainly would like to be there now. If you ever had any idea of coming to Georgia, get it out of your head, and if you hear of anyone starting this way, tell them not to come. The married women have to get a pass from their husband's company commander to go to town. Can you beat that? It is all the same as being slaves. A man is just as liable to get killed as not here with no protection whatever. It's everybody for themselves here, because on one can look out for the other."

GRAND JURY REPORTS

MOB NOT ORGANIZED FOR STORMING JAIL

Montgomery Advertiser

Investigation Leads to Official Conclusion That Crowd On October 2 Was Most Curiosity Seekers

Montgomery, Ala.
11-11-22.

The Montgomery county grand jury, summoned for the November term of the circuit court, reported Friday that in accordance with instructions given by Judge Walter B. Jones in his charge to the body, it had investigated the gathering of a supposed mob at the county jail on the night of October 2, and had concluded that there was no organized body for the purpose of storming the jail and that the greater part of the crowd had assembled through curiosity. The night on which the crowd formed around the county jail was at the time of the arrest of Joe Terrell, alleged negro murderer of George S. Wilson, deputy sheriff and game warden of Montgomery county. Several witnesses were examined in connection with the case.

The jury reported that some evidence of lawlessness on the part of those assembled was found and that some persons were brought before the body in this connection and severely reprimanded and rebuked.

The grand jury called the attention of the citizens of the county to the fact that when an officer of the law or a military officer in charge orders a crowd to disperse, failure to do so constitutes a felony and is punishable by confinement in the penitentiary.

During its session the jury docketed 39 cases, examined 254 witnesses and found 70 true bills.

It was suggested by the grand jury that the next legislature abolish all justice of the peace courts within five miles of the city.

The jury reported that all prohibition cases brought before them had been carefully investigated and that indictments had been returned whenever sufficient evidence had been found.

The grand jury suggested that the next legislature enact laws making it more difficult for the criminally inclined to possess pistols and other weapons. It recommended the passage of a law providing that whenever a person attempting to commit or committing a felony found armed with a pistol or other deadly weapon, that he be given a heavy penitentiary sentence in addition to the sentence imposed for the specific crime.

The body expressed its appreciation for the help given by Judge Walter B. Jones, Solicitor W. T. Seibels, Sheriff John L. Scogin and other members of the sheriff's force, and to the police department.

The grand jury also commended the Alabama National Guard under Colonel Hartley A. Moon, Lieutenant Colonel George A. Glenn and other officers, Sheriff John L. Scogin and his deputies, and Chief W. H. Taylor and the police department on the able and efficient manner in which they handled the situation at the county jail on the night of October 2.

24TH INFANTRY PROTEST

Because of the treatment that has been recently accorded the 24th regiment of the United States army in disarming the soldiers and forcing them to do menial service out of line of their military duties at Fort Benning, Ga., a mass meeting of protest was held Sunday evening in the auditorium of Wendell Phillips high school. A large audience greeted the speaker of the evening, the Hon. Robt. S. Abbott, the editor of the Chicago Defender. 11-25-22

The meeting was opened by H. A. Watkins and presided over by Attorney Tancil, the master of ceremonies. Following the rendition of music by the Community Center choir, the speaker was introduced by Dr. W. D. Cook. Through Mr. Abbott the sentiments of his audience and of the Race in general were well expressed in his able address. Chicago Defender

Attorney W. E. Mollison introduced resolutions declaring the sentiment of the meeting. He said he would not condemn without a hearing and had telegraphed to the secretary of war who was slow in responding. Then he called upon President Harding. The attorney read a letter from the secretary of war on the issue.

"THE TWENTY-FOURTH IN GEORGIA."

Mr. Robert S. Abbott, editor of the Chicago Defender, in his issue of October 28th, writes under the above caption a double column front page article in which he conveys the idea that Georgia is a veritable hell. One who does not live in Georgia, after reading the article, will have visions of shrieks and sighs unholy, and would wonder how on God's earth any Negro could live in Georgia.

It appears that the editor of the Defender is greatly alarmed over the moving of the Twenty-fourth Infantry to Camp Benning, Columbus, Georgia, the dismissal of Col. Schoeffel, Commanding Officer, the disarming of the soldiers and a possible effort to make the race unit non-combatable.

The army officials have a right to transfer any part or parts of the army to any part of American territory at will, and the diplomacy and secrecy that has always been used in doing so, has never left anything but speculation as to the intent. Atlanta Independent

We are not trying to fathom out the whys and wherefores of the 24th having been sent to Benning, and we have not had an opportunity to investigate the conditions that the good editor complains of, but we do detest with all our vehemence the altogether impossible idea of conditions in Georgia that the editor's article will cause people living outside of Georgia to believe. His exclamatory words, sentences and phrases are as vitriolic and venomous in point of feeling as they possibly could be. They would create the impression that no Negro in Georgia enjoyed any rights whatever, but suffered every conceivable humiliation, and is without even the privilege to breathe God's free air. 10/2/22

While the Independent admits many short comings of the state of Georgia and offers absolutely no apology for the same, for it has fought incessantly against all infringements of Negroes' rights, but it does contend that there is some freedom here; that Negro men and women can and do live respectable gentlemen and ladies; that Negroes of Georgia have accomplished as much in finance and intellectual development and contributed as much or more to the progress of the American Negro than any other state in the union; that whenever there is an intermixing of Negro women and white men, it is with and by the consent of the women; and that whenever a Negro man or woman is upright, straightforward and carries himself in a respectable way, he has no fear of interference by white folk.

One who did not know, after reading the article in the Defender, would believe that every Negro in Georgia is nothing but a "bootlick, hat-in-hand, me too, Boss" puppet in the presence of a white man; that he suffered every mode of proscription and every persecution within the category of sin and crime; that he could not even breathe the air or praise God without the white man's consent; that he dared not hold up his head as a man.

The Independent feels and believes that the editor of the Defender has committed a great wrong against the state and that the conditions that his article would lead people to believe exist in Georgia are very humiliating and embarrassing to every Negro who lives in the state.

We publish the article elsewhere in these columns.

Norfolk Journal & Guide

It is difficult for one to understead why the war department, knowing certain existing conditions, should order the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry (colored) stationed in Georgia. Upon the arrival of this oldest and most famous Negro fighting unit at the new station, their commander for the past several years was relieved of duty and in deference to the wishes of Georgians the regiment, one of the oldest in the army, was stripped of its arms. 11-4-22 **Why the war department, knowing Georgia, and being cognizant of racial conditions there, should expose this battle-scared regiment of real soldiers to such humiliation is past understanding. The only parallels to this test of human endurance and human faith and fidelity that we can think of in history is the casting of Daniel in the den of lions and the Hebrews into the fiery furnace.** Norfolk, Va.

WHAT ABOUT 24th? WAR DEP'T ASKED

Chicago Defender

Chicago Ill

N. A. A. C. P. Threatens to Call Attention of Congress to Soldiers' Case

11-11-22

New York, Nov. 10.—In the wake of disclosures pubished in the Chicago Defender throwing light on the mistreatment of soldiers of the Twenty-fourth United States infantry regiment, now stationed at Camp Benning, Georgia, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, through the chairman of its board of directors, Miss Mary White Ovington, has written to the secretary of war, requesting that the reports as published in the Defender be denied or confirmed.

The association letter calls the attention of the secretary to the fact that such reports as it has received are such as to justify congressional investigation into the conduct of Camp Benning by its present commanding officer.

Points in Letter

Before taking the matter up with Congress, as the association proposes to do, Miss Ovington urges that the war department take up the investigation of the charges directly and reply, stating whether:

The Twenty-fourth infantry, U. S. A., has been stationed at Camp Benning, Georgia, and disarmed.

The Twenty-fourth infantry has been deprived of its commanding officer, Col. Schofield.

It is the policy of the war department to countenance advice from commanding officers to soldiers that they permit white soldiers to call them "Damn Niggers."

It is the policy of the war department to countenance advice from commanding officers to United States soldiers that they are to remember first of all that they are Colored.

Mail from the Twenty-fourth infantry at Camp Benning is censored in order to prevent knowledge of the facts reaching the public.

Forces Showdown

It is felt that this move on the part of the advancement association will precipitate action of one kind or another from the war department. Those acquainted with the facts of the abuse of the soldiers of the brave Twenty-fourth are of the opinion that the army authorities have committed a huge blunder in seeking to carry out covert plans tending toward the disarmament of soldiers of our Race by starting on this particular organization.

War Secretary Promises That He'll Protect 24th

New York Amsterdam News

12-20-22

Weeks Orders Investigation of Charges of Discrimination.

John W. Weeks, U. S. Secretary of War, has replied to a letter sent him by the N. A. A. C. P. promising investigation of the charges that colored soldiers of the 24th Infantry were being mistreated and discriminated against, and saying that conditions complained of will be corrected.

The letter of Secretary of War Weeks is as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT
Washington.

Mary White Ovington,
Chairman, Board of Directors,
N. A. A. C. P.
New York City.
My Dear Madam:

Acknowledging receipt of your letter of December 8, 1922, supplementing your recent communication on the subject of the 24th Infantry now stationed at Fort Benning, Ga., I am pleased to inform you that your letter has been forwarded to the commanding Officer, Fort Benning, Ga., for investigation and necessary action. I can assure you that the proper disciplinary measures will be taken to correct any irregularity that may be discovered in the treatment of the members of the 24th Infantry. The personnel of this organization will receive the same consideration as the members of any other unit stationed at that post.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) John W. Weeks
Secretary of War.

War Department Investigating Mistreatment Of 24th Infantry Men

New York News
New York
11-18-22

Reports of the mistreatment of colored United States soldiers, members of the 24th infantry, now stationed at Camp Benning, Ga., were brought to the attention of Congressman Martin C. Ansorge of New York by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Congressman Ansorge brought the Advancement Association's letter to the attention of the War Department and received the following letter from the Acting Secretary of War, giving assurance that an investigation was under way:

"WAR DEPARTMENT
Washington
"November 2, 1922.

"Hon. Martin C. Ansorge,
"House of Representatives,
"My dear Mr. Ansorge:—

"Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of the 28th ultimo, with which you inclose one from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, requesting your aid with a view to securing information regarding the alleged mistreatment of the members of the 24th infantry by the commanding officer of that regiment.

"The matter is now under investigation, and as soon as a result is received you will be advised of the result.

"Sincerely yours,
"(Signed) J. G. HARBORD,
"Deputy Chief of Staff, Acting Secretary of War."

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON
November 2, 1922.

Honorable Martin C. Ansorge,
House of Representatives,
My dear Mr. Ansorge:

National Union Baptist Review, Nashville, 12-2-22

My dear Mr. Ansorge:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of the 28th ultimo, with which you inclosed one from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, requesting your aid with a view to securing information regarding the alleged mistreatment of the members of the 24th Infantry by Commanding Officer of that regiment.

The matter is now under investigation and as soon as a report is received you will be advised of the result.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) J. G. Harbord,
Major General,
Deputy Chief of Staff,
Acting Secretary of War.

Soldiers – 1922.
Regiments: Regular Army.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Washington Eagle 7-15-22

News comes from Nogales that the crack colored regiment of the Army, stationed on the border, has broken all records ever conceived in the use of the Army rifle.

From the War Department comes news that Secretary Weeks is considering giving to soldiers such work as that for which best fitted. The Crisis has been inclined to believe that Secretary Weeks meant to make labor battalions of colored regiments.

Now come the boys of the Twenty-fifth Regiment and show that they are better fitted to use the Army rifle than Daniel Boone, Dan Morgan, Buffalo Bill or Natty Bumpo.

We are willing to take Secretary Weeks on his word. He will give the Twenty-fifth Regiment such work as that for which best fitted.

TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY SHOOTS ACROSS POLITICAL SCREEN BEATING ALL RECORDS

Washington Eagle

From Nogales, Arizona, has come the report that the colored infantrymen of the Twenty-fifth regiment have broken all rifle records of the world in their recent test. Five companies of colored men qualified 100 per cent perfect with the army rifle. This result was so astounding as to call for special verification by the War Department. 7-15-22

Every company of the regiment qualified above 90 per cent, only four falling below 95 per cent. The rating for the entire regiment was 96.06. Colonel Alexander McNab, in command of the Twenty-fifth regiment, says that he believes the record made by his regiment will stand as the best in the world until the Twenty-fifth beats its own record.

Lively Pollitical Issue.

This record is made at a time when it is likely to develop into a political issue. Secretary Weeks, in a letter to Dr. DeKaven Hinkson of Philadelphia, has made the assertion that colored and white troops are not going to be combined in the same organizations. He further stated that the famous Ninth-second and Ninty-third divisions which played such a splendid part in the world war, have been disbanded forever.

His assertion that colored organizations are not going to be integral parts of state national guard units, but may be organized into separate allotments on request, with the War Department reserving the right "to assign citizens to duty where they are most capable of performing," is taken to mean that Secretary Weeks has in mind the organizing of colored troops into labor battalions, under white southern slave-drivers.

Chaplain Scott Retired.

From the Army and Navy Register comes the announcement that Chaplain Oscar W. Scott, former pastor of the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church, of this city, has been retired as chaplain of the Tenth Cavalry, and that he is to be succeeded by a white chaplain who will be able not only to administer to the spiritual needs of the colored soldiers, but to those of the white officers and their families as well.

All of these questions are political issues for the next election. When the news got out to the boys of the Twenty-fifth Infantry of the probable intention of Secretary Weeks to make a labor and pioneer group out of them, they went into rifle practice so mad that they shot the army rifle record all to pieces.

HIGH PISTOL RECORD

Headquarters company of the 25th infantry will take the honors.

Nogales, Ariz., July 28.—Records are being broken here by men of the 25th infantry. First Sergeant William D. Johnson, Headquarters company, topped the high pistol score in the regiment last week with a new shooting record he made the score 92-97 per cent. The winner of the pistol trophy will be decided this week. Records heretofore indicate that either the Howitzer company or

Chicago Defender 7-29-22

SAN ANTONIO TEX EXPRESS
JULY 9, 1922

NEGRO ENLISTMENTS STOPPED.

Only Discharged Soldiers Applying Within Specified Time to Be Taken.

Beginning with the new fiscal year, July 1, the enlistment of negroes in the army was discontinued except re-enlistments on the day following discharge or within 20 days in cases of re-enlistment of non-commissioned officers, according to a recruiting memorandum issued at Headquarters Eighth Corps Area. War Department orders to this effect have been received here and the application is made throughout the United States. But negro applicants who have already been accepted may be enlisted.

Negro Troop Story Proves to Be Canard

Houston Post 7-29-22

WACO, Texas, July 23.—Extra coaches bringing in negroes to a negro convention gave rise here to reports Sunday night that federal troops had passed through Waco for guard duty in connection with the strike. The negroes told numerous white persons they were federal troopers, but the cars were later switched to Taborian park, where the negro convention is beginning. A carload of military equipment and supplies passing through Waco on tne Texas Special soon after the negroes arrived gave credence to the first report, later discredited.

COLORED [illegible]MENT GOES FOR DUTY IN GEORGIA

St. Louis Argus 9-8-22

Speculation Is Rife On The Move Of Regulars To Stronghold Of The Ku Klux Klan.

Special to the Argus

NOGALES, Ariz. Sept. 6—According to news releases here the Twenty-fourth, (Colored) Regiment of U. S Infantry now stationed at Columbus New Mexico, is ordered to Fort Benning, Ga. This news and the fact that the regimental strength is down to 51[illegible] men, some of whom it is rumored are to be transferred, lends grave credence to the recent rumor that the colored regular regiments were to be used as service troops.

The Twenty-fourth's recently acquired target range record of 91.90 per cent made this regiment the third of the three leading sharpshooting regiments in this Corps area. Far more startling is the fact that the two leading regiments are the 10th Calvary and the 25th Infantry, both colored.

Probably for the first time in the history of the race colored people have began questioning motives back of the assignment of a colored military unit to duty. The high rifle records of the colored regiments, however, the recent rumors of labor assignment and the order of the 24th to Georgia home of the Ku Klux Klan have happened too close together to not be connected.

WOULD CHANGE NEGRO TROOPS

St. Louis Argus - 9-8-22

After many rumors to that effect, a recent news article from New Mexico states that the Twenty-fourth Infantry is to be stationed at Fort Bennings, Georgia. Such a move wll be looked upon with a deal of suspicion on the part of the colored people of this country because of the persistent rumors that the four colored regiments are to be made labor battalions.

Fort Bennings, as we are informed, is what is called a "Service School" for training of officers and men. These schools are supposed to be served by "service troops." There are three such schools in operation now. The Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kans., and Artillery School at Fort Sills, Okla.

The Argus, here and now protest against any move on the part of this government to make labor battalions of the four best regiments of Soldiers in the Army just because their skins are black.

The record of the black troops, in every conflict of the Nation is too honorable to be sacrificed on the altar of race prejudice.

We are loathe to believe that any such steps could possibly be considered by Uncle Sam. But knowing as we do, that to station Negro troops down in Georgia in time of peace, unless they are to act as servants to white troops is dangerous, one can't but look upon any move to send them there with grave suspicion.

Will Send 24th to Beard Lion In Georgia Den

Chicago Defender

A soldiers friend in Columbus, N. M., writes: 9-30-22

"Chicago Defender: Will you kindly publish this so that the Race will know through the country the injustice the Race soldiers of the 24th infantry are being given after their faithful service along the border?

"Now they have orders to go to Georgia against their wishes. There was a soldier deserted from K company, Third battalion of the 24th stationed at Camp Benning, Ga., came to Columbus a few weeks ago, stating that the Race soldiers were being treated cruelly, had broom sticks and pick handles instead of rifles and no privileges whatever. Still they are going to send the 24th there among all that mobbing and lynching.

"The people are thinking it is done more for trouble than any good. There is a great stir-up over it causing most of the boys to try to buy out rather than to be sent to such an unpleasant place. They have nice quarters here for the soldiers and their families. Lots of the men have bought homes here and they have built this place up. Now they are going to move them to a place like Georgia to live in tents for the winter. The soldiers are to be moved from here between September 1 and 15. They get treated badly enough here. Just last month two companies were hiked to El Paso, Texas. On the hike a white officer kicked one of them, declaring, 'You are no good, that is why we are going to make a labor battalion out of you.'"

24TH INFANTRY MADE A SCHOOL REGIMENT

Afro-American 9/23/22

Washington, D. C., Sept. 28.—The War Department has issued orders making the 24th Infantry a special regiment, Robert C. Bayless, adjutant general, told the AFRO-AMERICAN today.

In order to move the regiment as economically as possible, it will be reduced before being sent to Fort Benning, Ga., from Columbus, New Mexico, but upon arrival at Fort Benning, the personnel will again be increased.

EIGHTH CORPORAL HONORED

Chicago Defender 9/23/22

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 22.—William E. Ewing, former corporal in the Eighth Illinois infantry regiment, has been elected state executive committeeman to represent the interests of Race ex-service men of this state at the American Legion convention to be held in New Orleans. He was nominated by a white man and backed by the entire white delegation from West Tennesee. He is a former student of Roger Williams university and is now attending Lane college as a beneficiary of the government for wounds he received in France.

SECRETARY OF WAR'S ATTENTION CALLED TO MISTREATMENT OF 24TH U. S. INFANTRY IN GEORGIA

Houston Informer, Texas 11-11-22

Inquiring into "frequent charges" of mistreatment of colored members of the 24th United States Infantry, stationed at Camp Benning, Ga., and asserting that the charges are such as to warrant congressional investigation, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, has made public a letter to the secretary of war asking for a statement from the war department.

The letter asks that the war department state whether it is true that the colored regiment has been deprived of its arms in a community that resents the presence of colored men in United States uniform; whether the regiment has been deprived of its own colonel and placed in command of one with a bad record for brutality to colored soldiers; whether the war department countenances advice from commanding officers to colored soldiers that they permit themselves to be called "damn niggers" and remember first of all that they are colored?

The Advancement Association's letter, which is signed by the chairman of the board of directors, Mary White Ovington, is as follows:

"November 2, 1922.

"The Secretary of War,
"War Department, Washington, D. C.
"Sir:

"Frequent reports have come to this office that the 24th Infantry, U. S. A., consisting of colored troops, some of them veterans of the Spanish-American and the world war, have been disarmed, deprived of their commanding officer, Colonel Schofield, and stationed at Fort Benning, Georgia, where they are, in virtue of their being without arms, at the mercy of every brutal Negro-hating white man.

"The reports to this office of the treatment accorded these colored soldiers are such as to justify congressional investigation into the conduct of Camp Benning, Georgia, by its present commanding officer. Before placing the matter before congress, may we have from the war department a reply stating whether:

"1. The 24th Infantry, U. S. A., has been stationed at Camp Benning, Georgia, and disarmed.

"2. The 24th Infantry has been deprived of its commanding officer, Colonel Schofield.

"3. It is the policy of the war department to countenance advice from commanding officers to soldiers that they permit white soldiers to call them 'damn niggers.'

"4. It is the policy of the war department to countenance advice from commanding officers to United States soldiers that they are to remember first of all that they are colored.

"5. Mail from the 24th Infantry at Camp Benning is censored in order to prevent knowledge of the facts reaching the public.

"It is respectfully suggested that investigation of these charges be made by the war department directly.

"Very truly yours,

"(Signed) MARY WHITE OVINGTON,
"Chairman, Board of Directors National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

THE FAMOUS 24TH REGIMENT IN GEORGIA.

Washington Eagle - D. C., 11-4-22

It is history that the state of Vermont is one of the states that for many years recognized no sovereign. It neither paid allegiance to Great Britain nor the United States, but it not so well known that certain other states openly and defiantly disregard the restrictions placed upon the states by the Constitution of the United States.

As much as we believe in the extension of Federal power as prescribed in the Dyer anti-lynching bill, we would sacrifice it to see the enactment of laws or the rendition of decisions that would bring the states once in rebellion against the Union, actually and forcibly, if necessary, into compliance with the letter and spirit of the intent and plain langauge of the charter of our national rights.

For some reason best known to themselves, the War Department has sent the famous 24th Regiment of Infantry to Fort Benton in the state of Georgia, and has disarmed them. A soldier of the United States army is an object of special disrespect in every state south of Mason and Dixon's line, and a man of color in that uniform is the object of every form of humiliation and contempt.

Armed, these men would give good account of themselves even against the odds usually present when outrages are committeed against Negroes, but unarmed, we can imagine how they will suffer until their blood boils and then invent forms of protection if need be.

It behooves every citizen of color to think of the splendid heroism of these men, greater by far than in their many wonderful campaigns against the Indians, in Cuba, in Mexico, on the border, in the Philippines and in Europe, for now they must eat humble pie, answer to the call of epithets and vile names and live amidst people who think in terms of antagonism to everything fine and manly in our people.

They need your prayers and then something more.

IRONQUILL.

INQUIRE TREATMENT OF TROOPS

Savannah Tribune Savannah, Georgia

War Department Asked About 24th Iinfantry

11-10-22

New York City, Nov. 3.—Inquiring into "frequent charges" of mistreatment of colored members of the 24th United States Infantry, stationed at Camp Benning, Georgia, and asserting that the charges are such as to warrant Congressional investigation, The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, this city, today made public a letter to the Secretary of War asking for a statement from the War Department.

The letter asks that the War Department state whether it is true that the colored regiment has been deprived of its arms in a community that resents the presence of colored men in United States uniform; whether the regiment has been deprived of its own Colonel and placed in command of one with a bad record for brutality to colored soldiers; whether the War Department countenances advice from commanding officers to colored soldiers that they permit themselves to be called "Damn Niggers" and remember first of all that they are colored.

The Advancement Association's letter, which is signed by the Chairman of the Board of Directors, Mary White Ovington, is as follows:

November 2, 1922

The Secretary of War,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.
Sir:

"Frequent reports have come to this office that the 24th Infantry, U. S. A., consisting of colored troops, some of them veterans of the Spanish American and the World Wars, have been disarmed, deprived of their commanding officer, Colonel Schofield, and stationed at Fort Benning, Georgia, where they are, in virtue of their being without arms, at the mercy of every brutal Negro-hating white man.

"The reports to this office of the treatment accorded those colored soldiers are such as to justify Congressional investigation into the conduct of Camp Benning, Georgia, by its present commanding officer. Before placing the matter before Congress may we have from the War Department a reply stating whether:

"1. The 24th Infantry, U. S. A. has been stationed at Camp Benning, Georgia, and disarmed.

"2. The 24th Infantry has been deprived of its commanding officer, Colonel Schofield.

"3. It is the policy of the War Department to countenance advice from commanding officers to soldiers that they permit white soldiers to call them 'Damn Niggers.'

"4. It is the policy of the War Department to countenance advice from commanding officers to United States soldiers that they are to remember first of all that they are colored.

"5. Mail from the 24th Infantry at Camp Benning is censored in order to prevent knowledge of the facts reaching the public.

"It is respectfully suggested that investigation of these charges be made by the War Department directly.

"Very truly yours,
"Signed) Mary White Ovington
"Chairman, Board of Directors
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

New York Age 9/16/22

Several of the race press have referred to General Franklin A. Dennison, recently retired from the Illinois National Guard at his own request with the rank of brigadier general, as "the first colored American with the military rank of general." While this may be technically correct it recalls the fact that the late Gen. T. Morris Chester of Louisiana wore his military title right worthily in the days of Reconstruction. The late Gov. Pinchback referred to his courage as proved by his canvassing the remote parishes of Luisiana for the Republican ticket, when such a mission invited the bullets of the nightriders. His military title was supposed to be in the state militia of Louisiana. As Gen. Chester he wore the title and the uniform abroad when he visited England and Russia.

Soldiers—1922.
Regiments, Regular Army, etc.,

PROTEST MADE AGAINST BAD TREATMENT GIVEN COLORED SOLDIERS IN GEORIGA CAMP

Pittsburg American
Pittsburg, Pa.

Commander of 24th Infantry Gives Men to Understand They Must Expect to be Called "Damn Niggers"

12-29-22

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—In behalf of the colored U. S. soldiers of the 24th Infantry now stationed at Fort Benning, Ga., the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has written to the Secretary of War, John W. Weeks, setting forth facts submitted under oath of mistreatment of the colored soldiers. The letter, which is signed by Mary White Ovington, chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Association is as follows:

Supplementing our recent communication to you on the subject of the 24th Infantry (colored) now stationed at Fort Benning, Ga., I have to inform you we have now received definite information, submitted under oath, that the following occurrences took place:

1. That the present commanding officer, Colonel Kicklin, lectured the men shortly after assuming command, and told them they must expect as a matter of habit to be called "damn niggers" by the whites but must not pay any attention to it.

2. That for the first time in the history of the 25th Infantry the colors have been carried at Fort Benning, Ga., accompanied by men deprived even of small arms and carrying only small clubs.

3. That attempt has been made to segregate the colored on their own athletic field.

4. That Colonel Nicklin told of having promoted a colored private who showed no resentment at being kicked and beaten by a while soldier who was a truck driver, adding that that was the way he wanted colored soldiers to act, not resenting insults from white men but merely reporting them to him.

5. That Sergeant Caesar Slade Company D. 24th Infantry, was arrested in Columbus, Ga., on charges of being drunk and disorderly by civil and military police who unmercifully beat him on the head; that on his court martial trial the provost marshal and the attending army sergeant both testified that Sergeant Slade was not drunk; that Sergeant Slade was reduced to private, confined at hard labor for six month, and forfeited two-thirds of his pay for the same period, the penalty of confinement being suspended.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been assured by many persons that prevailing conditions in and about Fort Benning, Ga., are not such as to fortify colored soldiers in the convention that the status of United States soldier is one of dignity, be he white or black.

The Association is calling these facts to your attention in order that they may be remedied at once and the colored soldiers at Camp Benning be provided with protection against insult from white soldiers and civilians or be furnished with the means to protect themselves.

War Secretary Writes N. A. A. C. P.

The following letter was received from Secretary of War John W. Weeks in response to the above letter: December 13, 1922

Mary White Ovington,
Chairman N. A. A. C. P.
New York City.

My dear Madam: Acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 2, 1922 supplementing your recent communication on the subject of the treatment of the 24th Infantry now stationed at Fort Benning, Ga., I am pleased to inform you that your letter has been forwarded to the commanding officer, Fort Benning, Ga., for investigation and necessary action. I can assure you that the proper disciplinary measures will be taken to correct any irregularity that may be discovered in the treatment of the members of the 24th Infantry. The personnel of this organization will receive the same consideration as the members of any other unit stationed at that post.

Co. Young Post Bids Premier Adieu

New York Amsterdam News.

Captain Boutte of American Legion Presents Letter to Clemenceau.

12-20-22

Honorable Georges Clemenceau's visit to this country was fittingly climaxed. Within a few moments of his departure, Captain Matthew V. Boutte of the Colonel Charles Young Post, No. 398, went aboard the liner Paris and presented the following letter to him in behalf of the members of the post:

Honorable Georges Clemenceau.

Dear Sir: We represent the two hundred thousand black men who helped defend France in the great war. We loaded and unloaded ships; we built roads and roads; we staggered under tremendous burdens; we repaired and guided automobiles; we carried food and ammunition to the front lines; and in the great, decisive battle which broke the Hindenburgh line and drove the Germans back to Germany five American black regiments were in the front trenches and one thousand of us were left dead on the field of battle.

Our sacrifice was not in vain. We learned to know France. We learned to know a land where color prejudice was unknown and where even the appeals of our white American fellow citizens fell on deaf ears.

For this reason, sir, we welcome you as the foremost representative of that great country, and we pledge to you the sympathy and help of 12,000,000 Negroes in any future crisis, so long as France of the future lives up to the ideals of France of the past.

Very respectfully,
WM. SERVICE BELL,
1st Vice-Commander.

In response, Monsieur Clemenceau tendered the following reply: "Thank you sincerely for your kind wishes. We esteem highly the splendid work (not as colored men, but as Americans) you performed with the Poilus of France, your brothers in arms."

EXPERT MARKSMEN

Chicago Defender 11-18-22, Chicago, Ill.

Private, First Class, William Bailey of Company E (center, standing), first and only member of the old Eighth Illinois regiment to qualify on the rifle team that represented the state of Illinois at Camp Perry, Ohio, recently. It has been the ambition of every company commander of the Eighth to produce a man who could shoot well enough to qualify for the Illinois state rifle team, and Capt. Harry L. Allen, commanding officer of Company E, was so proud of Private Bailey that he promoted him as soon as he returned to his home station.

24TH INFANTRY DEGRADED.

The Baltimore Herald 11-[illegible]-22
Commonwealth

Reports say that the 24th Infantry of glorious fame as a fighting regiment, has been transferred to Georgia and reduced from a combat regiment to a labor battalion, and that the same fate awaits the 9th Infantry upon its return to this country. Baltimore, Md.

To what length does the present Administration limit its insults and endeavors to humiliate and degrade the Negro people of this country? What reason or excuse can be given for reducing all Negro troops in the U. S. Army from combat troops to labor troops?

Negro citizens are entitled to a place in the military establishment of the country upon the same footing as are all other citizens.

Set aside in separate units he is entitled from every consideration of justice, fair play, his relative numbers in the country's population, his interests as a property owner and tax-payer, his intelligence, his past services in every war waged by this government to an honorable place in its military establishment.

Twelve million Negroes resent with bitterness in their heart the injustice and humiliation heaped upon the 24th Infantry and look forward with hope to the coming of an Administration which will right the wrong now being done these brave black troopers.

WAR DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATING ALLEGED MISTREATED 24th INFANTRYMEN. N. A. A. C. P. OBTAINS ACTION THROUGH CONGRESSMAN ANSORGE OF NEW YORK.

National Baptist Review
11-2-22

Reports of the mistreatment of colored United States soldiers, members of the 24th Infantry now stationed at Camp Benning, Ga., were brought to the attention of Congressman Martin C. Ansorge, of New York by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York. Congressman Ansorge brought the Advancement Association's letter to the attention of the War Department and received the following letter from the Acting Secretary of War, giving assurance that an investigation was under way: Nashville, Tenn.

ASK WEEKS TO PROBE NEGROES' TREATMENT

Montgomery Advertiser
11-5-22

(Associated Press)

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Secretary of War Weeks was asked today in a letter from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to inquire into frequent charges of mistreatment of negro members of the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry, stationed at Camp Benning, Ga. The letter declared that the charges were such as to warrant congressional investigation.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Soldiers - 1922

Rehabilitation.

PRES. W. J. HALE AND PROF. N. H. ROBINSON

Nashville Tenn. Globe 2/10/22

PUBLIC SENTIMENT SWINGS TO THE HEAD OF A. AND I. STATE NORMAL AND CO-ORDINATOR

Opinion Seems to Lean to The Idea That Whole Matter is Spite on Part of Enemies

Public opinion seems to have swung entirely over to President W. J. Hale of the A. and I. State Normal, and Prof. H. N. Robinson, who was cor-ordinator at the school in the employment of the Government, both of whom were cited to appear before U. S. Commissioner, Judge Harry A. Luck, on Wednesday of this week. The concensus of opinion of the Nashville citizens seems to be that President Hale and Prof. Robinson have rendered yeoman service and saved the ex-service men now located out at the A. and I. State Normal not only great embarrassment, but have encouraged them and been responsible for many of them beginning life anew in this city. It has been learned from good authority that out of the large number of ex-service men located in this city taking vocational training inaugurated by the government in an effort to habilitate the men who saw service over in France and who became disabled thereby, that a large per cent of them came to Nashville with only a railroad ticket, getting off at the station without a dime, with no friends, no acquaintances, nobody to help and with virtually no place to stay, and that these men, so it is learned, must remain sometimes for a month before even their first pay check is received, and it is said that there is no class of men known as the "third section men" who get no money at all. Some of these ex-service men are reported to have come and brought their wives and children with them and that these families as well as the men were exposed to embarrassment. Then too, having come to the city right in the midst of a financial depression with scores and scores of men out of work, with the banks and financial institutions turning down each day all kinds of applicants for loans with the best kind of collateral, President Hale and Prof. Robinson faced such a condition. But in spite of these handicaps they are said to have helped practically every individual whom they found in an embarrassing situation.

President Hale has lost hundreds of dollars. On one particular instance he advanced $171.00 out of his own funds to one of the ex-service men; this party absented himself and has not returned to repay President Hale, so it is said. On another occasion he paid out $130.00 for one of the ex-service men, the party having died and left no estate. These are some of the things that have been picked up around the city in connection with and that have to do with the citing of President Hale and Prof. Robinson before the U. S. Commissioner, whose investigation inquired into the charges brought by a government inspector who was sent here to look into the vocational training, who subsequently swore out charges against these two well known model, industrious, highly-respected educators and citizens of Nashville charging them with conspiracy and extortion.

It is freely admitted on the streets of Nashville that the entire situation looks as though it was a frame-up and a deep-laid plot by President Hale's enemies to retard the work of the Tennessee A. and I. State Normal, which institution President Hale has given so many years of labor and with which he has worked so zealously for the past few years, having been its first and only president. Throughout the investigation the hundred or more spectators who were at the opening session, most of them declared that they could not see where the government had made a case, that instead of investigating and attemptiing to criticise, they ought to build a monument while President Hale still lives, for the splendid care he has taken of the ex-service men. Every investigation that has been made heretofore has resulted in the complete exoneration of the President of the school, and it is the concensus of opinion that even this one when it comes to the trial will result in a more sweeping vindication than the former one.

President Hale and Prof. Robinson were bound over by Judge Luck to the next term of the Federal Court. Both men gave bond. Over fifty of their friends were there to make any amount of Bond required.

NO INTERNATIONAL WRONG

Nashville Globe

State Board of Education Expresses Confidence

2/11/22 Tenn.

After Two Days Session Resolutions are Passed Exonerating A. and I. State Normal Head. Claim Government Agents Act Hastily

The State Board of Education expressed implicit confidence in Prof. W. J. Hale, the President of the A. and I. State Normal after its investigation behind closed doors, which covered the session of practically two days. The Board heard a number of the leading citizens of the city of both races. They listened to former government employees and ex-service men; they investigated the record of the institution and its head from beginning to end and after their deliberations were concluded the Board was convinced, according to their own decision, that the head of the biggest state school in the South was guilty of no intentional wrong, but felt that the present agitation was brought about by interference from those forces that seem to ignore the state authority, so they think. A deal of publicity has been given out, and the following was clipped from one of the morning papers:

Investigation behind closed doors of the case of Prof W. J. Hale, head of the State A. and I. Normal, who is held to federal court on charges of lending money to vocational students at exorbitant rates of interest, was continued Thursday night by the State Board of Education. The board adjourned at 9 o'clock under orders not to make public its action until the resolution is transcribed Saturday.

It is understood that the resolution is an exoneration of Hale, in so far as any extortional practice is concerned, and that the board regards his administration as one of the most ably conducted of its kind anywhere in the United States. No denial has been made of loans at usurious rates.

TO VISIT WASHINGTON

Toward arriving at a more definite understanding as to disciplinary management as required by the Government with reference to vocational training for ex-service men, the board appointed a committee to go to Washington for a conference with the Veterans' Bureau. It is understood that the committee will present a resolution seeking a clear definition as to the state's jurisdiction over the Negro ex-service men taking vocational training at the school, and as to problems of management, and that this definition may determine the desirability of a renewal of the contract for a continuation of the service after June 30.

The committee named for the purpose includes President P. L. Harned, C. L. Marshall of Johnson City and State Superintendent J. B. Brown. The committee will make the trip next week, provided a conference can be arranged with the Veterans' Bureau for the time.

It is probable that the committee will also go on to New York for a conference with the general education Board in connection with the state's application for the $50,000 building and equipment fund for the A. and I. Normal. This feature of the trip will be determined by later developments, however.

Declaring that he was instructed by both the local veterans' bureau and the district office at Atlanta to aid those vocational students who were financially embarrassed, and asserting that he executed the suggestion as an act of philanthropy and not as a means of garnering large sums of interest, W. J. Hale, president of the Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State Normal School appeared before the state board of education Friday afternoon to answer a charge of extortion preferred against him by the Government. The board probed he case to detrmine whether the defendant was guilty or innocent, nd therefore whether he should be allowed to continue as head of the school.

The board held an all-day session Friday, at which detailed testimonials were taken not only from trainees of the school but also from well known local Negro men who have known and associated with Hale for many years.

"I have loaned this money to the students as a benefactor and not as a persecutor," President Hale told the board when he took the stand. I daily urged the boys to save their money, to observe a more strict economy and to do everything within their power to count for something in their community."

Hale said that he had even agreed to advance $25 to each trainee who would match the amount with a similar sum in a savings account. This $25 was to be paid back in sums of $5 a month without interest, he declared.

"That is how interested I was in the boys. It has always been a part of my nature to help those in need of money or any other kind of aid."

Hale denied emphatically that he had loaned money to the disabled veterans since the investigation last fall by Colonel Forbes, after which he was instructed to stop the practice. He denied that he was interested from a financial standpoint in the ex-soldiers' securing loans from the People's Savings Bank, Negro institution. He said that he had not kept a record of the loans to the students except in particular instances.

SAYS GLAD OF ORDER

In denying that he was reaping any benefits, financial or otherwise, from the practice of lending, Hale asserted that he was glad when Colonel Forbes ordered him to discontinue the system. He stated that he had never urged the students to borrow from him nor had agents to perform this duty.

"On the other hand, I have had agents seeking to influence the men to save their money and stop borrowing from me or anyone else. I protested daily to the bureau, and the order of Colonel Forbes brought relief to my suffering.

Chairman Harned Replies To Demands Of Colonel Forbes

Knoxville East Tennessee News 3/2/22

CHARGES THAT STATE OF TENNESSEE WAS HUMILIATED AS RESULT OF GOVERNMENT'S ACTION. PROF. HARPER IN CHARGE AS SUPERVISOR.

Special To The News.

Nashville, Tennessee, Feb. 28.—The Tennessee Board of Education, composed of eleven of the most prominent men and women of the state, including Governor A. A. Taylor, Hon. P. L. Harned, of Clarksville, and Hon. J. B. Brown, superintendent of education, held a session at the state capitol today to receive the report from the committee sent to Washington to confer with Col. Forbes.

EXPRESS FAITH IN PRESIDENT HALE

The board voted an expression of complete faith in the honesty, integrity and ability of President Hale, and this was expressed in no uncertain terms in the speeches that were made by the members.

President W. J. Hale

"The board of education has in every respect fulfilled its contract with the government for the care and management of the ex-service men," declared Chairman Harned. He stated that no complaint has ever been made to the board about the school."

Mr. Harned stated further: "The first the board ever heard of the usury charges was from a news dispatch from Washington. President Hale was instructed to stop lending money to the men and so far as the board knew the matter was settled. However," Mr. Harned continued, "the next the board heard was when two agents of the bureau came here and humiliated the state of Tennessee and the board of education by arresting the head of the institution, without ever saying a word to any member of the board."

The resignation of President Hale as supervisor of ex-service men at the Normal was accepted by the board and Prof. C. H. Harper, efficient member of the Normal faculty, a graduate of Harvard and employed as registrar of the school, was chosen to succeed him.

The action of President Hale in resigning as supervisor of the soldiers in no way effects his status with the Normal school of which he is the head.

DR. CROSSLAND REDUCED IN HIS ACTIVITIES

4/24/22

Washington D.C. Tribune

Coming to Washington last September as a "Special Expert" without knowledge of the amount of work that he would have to do; being placed in charge of all the activities concerning colored ex-soldiers; having been placed in large spacious quarters on the eleventh floor of the Veterans Bureau building and then reduced to one branch of the activities that he was supposed to perform and sent back to a small office on the seventh floor, is the record of Dr. J. R. A. Crossland, of St. Joseph, Mo., now in charge of the rehabilitation of the colored ex-soldier.

Late in the month of last September, Dr. Crossland was ordered to make a survey of schools where colored soldiers were taking courses. On his return from this trip he found himself without a desk or even a chair to sit on. Capt. Campbell C. Johnson who has charge of a division on the 11th floor of the Veterans build- with a large force occupying three rooms, came to Dr. Crossland's aid and offered him space in his quarters until such time as Dr. Crossland could get better fixed.

Dr. Crossland moved in and Capt. Johnson furnished him with a table until the "Special Expert" could secure a desk. Capt. Johnson also let Dr. Crossland have the use of one of his stenographers.

According to reliable information, everything went along fairly well until Dr. Crossland became at loggerheads with Capt. Johnson who is a Civil Service man. It is then alleged that the "Special Expert" filed charges against Capt. Johnson of inefficiency, which were later dismissed as being unfounded. Later it is further alleged that Dr. Crossland filed more charges against Capt. Johnson, this time charging him with taking papers out of a file, which is a very serious charge in the Government service. However, the board of investigators it is alleged, also dismissed this as being without foundation.

Seeing that it was impossible for Dr. Crossland to get along with Capt. Johnson who had befriended him, Dr. Crossland's department was moved back to the 7th floor, in much smaller quarters than he had on the 11th floor.

An investigation of the new quarters now occupied by Dr. Crossland also reveals the fact that his activities have also been reduced. Instead of having charge of the soldiers' insurance, claims, complaints, hospitalization and rehabilitation, he now has charge of only the rehabilitation. The list compiled in his office up to April 25th showed that there are about 1056 men in this department who are placed at the various schools.

A Tribune reporter found that Dr. Crossland's work is almost reduced to that of a clerk. Instead of having the large office force which he stated last year he would have, he now has about three or four clerks. As Dr. Crossland was out of the city when the reporter called at his office, no information could be secured from him.

It is very apparent from sentiment expressed throughout the various departments in the Veterans' Bulidng, that Dr. Crossland has made a bad name for himself. It is well known that he is very unpopular with the soldiers, especially with the men who are connected with the American Legion.

Soldiers—1922.
Rehabilitation of Disabled

THOUSANDS OF COLORED VETERANS NOW GET VOCATIONAL TRAINING

New York. News Aug 2-6, 1922

There are approximately 108,000 disabled veterans receiving vocational training under the U. S. Veterans' Bureau. This training is afforded in technical schools, colleges and universities as well as in business establishments and shops and on farms. The object of this training is to overcome the vocational handicaps caused by service disabilities by training them in a new vocation whereby they are able to become self-supporting citizens. This work is being carried on under the direction of Col. Charles R. Forbes, director of the Veterans' Bureau.

There are several thousand colored ex-service men receiving training under the Veterans' Bureau. A large number of them are receiving training in such well-known negro educational institutions as the Tuskegee School in Alabama and the Hampton Institute in Virginia. At Hampton Institute disabled negro soldiers from Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina and the District of Columbia are being given vocational training. Training is being given in this school in power plant management, automobile repairing, tailoring, business methods, agriculture, cabinet making, upholstering, machine work and carpentry. Hampton Institute is the first industrial school for negroes established in this country and was founded by General Samuel C. Armstrong over 53 years ago. More than 800 graduates and former students of Hampton Institute enlisted in the service during the world war. A number of these service men became disabled.

Crossland in Charge of Bureau

In the central office of the Veterans' Bureau in Washington, Dr. J. R. A. Crossland, technical assistant, is in charge of the colored ex-service men receiving vocational training, and he keeps in contact with these disabled negro soldiers in various technical institutions as well as those who are receiving practical training in shops and on farms. A number of these trainees have completed their training and are now in employment.

Essex Smith, a colored veteran from Isola, Miss., whose previous vocation was that of farm laborer, has been trained as a shoe repairer. His disability consists of the loss of a leg He also took elementary subjects in addition to shoe repairing, as he was illiterate at the time he entered training. He is now the owner and manager of a shoe repair shop at Marks, Miss., and, according to reports forwarded to the Veterans' Bureau, is now making excellent progress. He received his training at Tuskegee Institutte.

Another trainee who also received his training at Tuskegee Institute is Thomas Jones, whose previous vocation was that of a laborer. His education consisted of four years in a grade school. He entered Tuskegee Institute in September, 1919, with the employment objective of tailoring, including cleaning, pressing, repairing, as well as taking elementary subjects. He was rehabilitated in May, 1922, and immediately entered business for himself at West Point, Miss. Thomas Jones states in a letter to the vocational officer at Tuskegee Institute that his first month's work netted him $120.

Another trainee who is also making good is George Burkes of Woodville, Miss., whose previous vocational experience was that of a farm laborer. His education consisted of two years of grade school. He entered training at Tuskegee in September, 1919, with the objective of creamery worker and dairyman, and he completed his course in May, 1922. This veteran is now employed with a large creamery company at Louisville, Ky. His record at Tuskegee Institute indicates that he is well qualified to earn a living at this vocation.

Another successful case of rehabilitation is Eugene Gibson, whose previous vocational experience was that of a farm laborer. He entered training in July, 1919, at Tuskegee Institute with the training objective of carpenter He also took elementary subjects in addition to his trade work, as he was practically illiterate. Since rehabilitation he has been employed as a carpenter by a contractor and is now receiving 30 cents per hour for a ten-hour day. These cases mentioned are typical examples of what can be accomplished by conscienticus students who take advantage of their vocational training. Not all of these colored ex-service men are in training in trades, however, as a large number of them are receiving training in agriculture, commerce and the professions. A number of these trainees have been rehabilitated in agriculture and are now conducting their own farms or are employed as skilled farm laborers and dairymen.

There are ninety disabled colored men in training in the different trades at the Tuskegee Institute. One of the big problems has been in training a veteran who is lacking in the required educational qualifications. Many of the trainees who are taking up trades are practically illiterate. Tuskegee Institute requires that all regular students must have reached the sixth grade before they can begin trade or vocational training. Thus the Veterans' Bureau trainees, due to the fact that they are accepted in this practically illiterate condition, must be handled and grouped separately to be instructed along practical lines. They are also given a certain amount of elementary education and shop mathematics so as to meet the requirements of their trade.

World War Veterans Have No Color Line

Pittsburgh American 9-1-'22

(Federated Press)

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 1.—Invitation to all Negroes who served with the American Forces in the world war to join the World War Veterans is proof that race discrimination has no part in the program of the veterans, according to Jack Bradon, national president of the organization. The invitation was conveyed in a letter sent by Bradon to Secretary Johnson of the American Assn. for the Advancement of the Colored Race.

Proceeds of the World War Veterans' picnic to be held at Forest park Sept. 10, will go toward relief of unemployed former service men next winter and toward defraying expenses of recent referdums.

Soldiers - 1922. Illinois

Riots

WOUNDED HEROES FLEE IN TERROR

Chicago Whip

Sick Soldiers Jump Through Windows For Safety

2/11/22

INVESTIGATION IS ON

Not First Complaint Of Treatment At Maywood Hospital

Ten wounded ex-soldiers fled in terror from the Edward Hines, Jr., Memorial Hospital, in Maywood, Ill., Thursday night, when they feared a general race riot among white and black wounded ex-soldiers taking treatment there.

The wounded ex-service men were committed to the Speedway Hospital, as it is called, by the United States Public Health Service. A special inspector was ordered to Chicago as soon as the trouble was reported to Dr. Hugh Cummings, surgeon-general, in Washington. The inspector's report has not been completed, and no official version of the affair can be obtained.

Stories Conflict

Stories concerning the affair are conflicting. John H. Hayes, white, assistant executive officer at the hospital, characterized the disturbance as "nothing but a loud-mouthed quarrel," which did not result in blows.

A. F. Bagley, 6346 St. Lawrence Avenue, gives another version. He says he was sitting in Room 116 of Ward B1 on the main floor when the door was hurled open by five white soldiers, who stood in the door with a mob behind them, cursing, brandishing razors, and concealing automatic pistols under their sweaters. Bagley says he warned them away because the noise made one of the sick patients nervous.

The mob then rushed for the door, hurling cups and plates. The men then barricaded the door with a bed, dressed hurriedly, and fled from the hospital through the window.

White Soldier Admits Part

A wounded white soldier, George Germain, admitted that he took part in the disorder, boasting that he had "killed bigger niggers than they were," when one of the men cursed at him. He said he had never felt kindly toward the patients in that ward since a white nurse had been insulted there. He also charged that one of the soldiers menaced him with a gun.

100 Patients at Hospital

There are about 900 ex-soldiers at the hospital. One hundred of them are colored. Repeated complaints have been made that they are the victims of discrimination and Jim Crow treatment. All such charges have been strenuously denied by the hospital authorities. A special board of inquiry has been appointed to investigate all charges.

Among the soldiers who fled from the hospital were: Thomas Johnson, 2nd Lieut., 350th M. G. Bn., 92nd Div.; William Moore, pvt., 349th F. A.; A. F. Bagley, Edgar Williams, Charles Jones, Henry Roberts, John Morrow.

SOLDIERS DISCHARGED AFTER RIOT

Chicago Defender

2/11/22

Clash Among Patients Results In Flight of Ten; Instigators Punished and Expelled

By J. Blaine Poindexter

The Edward Hines Jr. Memorial hospital in Maywood was the scene Thursday evening of a riotous outbreak between Race and white disabled soldiers who are confined there. The conflict was staged at 7 o'clock. As soon as the information reached Washington that ten men had fled from the hospital because of the attack on them by white veterans, Dr. Hugh Cummings, surgeon general of the public health service, ordered a special investigator to Chicago. Dr. J. R. A. Crossland, in charge of the veterans' bureau at Washington, will probably make an independent investigation.

Investigations have disclosed the fact that four white soldiers precipitated the trouble. They are George D. Rice, Chicago; George Germain, John A. Eckland, Stonington, Mich., and John Makrojanes, a Greek, Detroit, Mich.

Starts on Main Floor

The disturbance started on the main door of ward B-1 at the door of room 116. In the room were William Williams, Charles Jones, Nash Porter, Joseph Howard, William Moore and John E. Morrow—Race soldiers. At the door of the room a knocking was heard. Jones went to the door. Outside stood Rice, Germain, Eckland and Makrojanes. Rice was the alleged one who had been tapping on the door with a pocket knife. Jones asked why they were knocking on the door.

"We're going to chase you out of here. If you were in the South you wouldn't be in any hospital at all," came the reply from Germain.

Jones shut the door in the faces of the men following the passing of a few more hot words. The four went away. A few minutes later, according to John E. Morrow, a bedridden patient, they returned with reinforcements, threw open the door and came into the room. The corridor beyond was crowded with about 100 men. They were cursing. A razor was seen in the hands of one. Another kept his hand under his sweater.

While the mob surged about the door, Thomas Johnson, a Race patient from the next ward, pushed his way through the throng and into the room where his colleagues were to find out what it was all about. He was not bothered, but after he had entered someone hurled a cup and peroxide bottle into the room. They only smashed against the wall, hitting no one. Then the door was slammed shut.

The five men inside quickly jammed a bed against the door, dressed themselves and climbed out of the window. They sought protection from Dr. John K. Ross on the second floor. Two majors searched for weapons, but none was found on them. Then they left the hospital and ran until they had caught a bus.

Following their flight their cause was taken up by the Red Cross at 35th street and Michigan avenue. Investigations were immediately begun by Attorney Earl Dickerson, commander of George L. Giles Post No. 87 of the American Legion, and the Chicago Defender.

White Soldiers Discharged

Major M. J. White, director of the hospital, was interviewed. He said the trouble, so far as he could learn, arose from a trivial argument, but no blows were passed. He did not hold any of the Race soldiers responsible for the trouble—not even those who fled, and he promises protection for them should they return. The four white soldiers who precipitated the conflict have been discharged.

Major White further said that the leaving of the hospital on the part of the Race soldiers involved would affect their compensation. They will have to come back before any action can be taken in that regard. When they return they will be referred to the Veterans' Bureau with recommendations.

There are 100 of the Race and 900 white veterans at the hospital. The whites are the only ones who give the hospital attaches any trouble, the director declared. The discipline of the Race men is exceptionally good, he said. But in order to keep down friction separate toilet, bath and dining room facilities were provided for them; they have equal accommodations in every way.

Soldiers — 1922

Riots

DEBS AND THE 24TH INFANTRY

Philadelphia Pa. Christian Recorder 11/9/22

One of our esteemed contemporaries asks the question, why Eugene V. Debs has been pardoned, and the men convicted to death, who were members of the 24th Infantry, are still languishing in jail. "Debs," declares our contemparary, "was a slacker, while the 24th Infantry fought for many years in defense of its country."

But the answer to the question is in the fact that the Socialists whom Debs represented, and who opposed President Harding, are united and will express their united front by their vote; while the Negroes who were for President Harding are not united except when it comes to talk, but when it comes to independent political action, they are usually on the side of their bosses, regardless of their race and get nothing besides what the politicians want to give them. The Negroes have a great deal of enthusiasm, but lack fighting and sticking qualities is the opinion of the men responsible for laws and pardons.

Clemency for Negro Mutineers

At last, the administration has begun to act in the case of the negro troopers serving time in Leavenworth for the mutiny and riot of members of the Twenty-fourth infantry in Houston in 1917.

Houston Post 6/22/22

The sentences of several of the prisoners have been commuted and in a few months some of them will be eligible to release on parole. They will be paroled, of course. And it is reasonable to expect that, now that a beginning has been made, the rest of the negroes will receive consideration at Washington.

The action of the authorities at Washington, of course, is a matter purely of expediency. When these petitions were before them some time ago, it was positively announced that no merit had been found in the appeals for clemency. The negroes were convicted in a fair trial, of mutiny and of murdering innocent people of Houston. The appeals were rejected coldly.

But things are different now. There is a campaign on and a large number of republican congressmen are having to fight hard for their seats. In some of the States, the negro vote is highly desirable, if not essential, for republican success. After Indiana, Pennsylvania and Iowa, the old guard administration finds it necessary to do something quickly. The votes of Northern negroes and those Northern whites who seem to think that a negro ought to be immune from punishment for a crime committed in the South, may come in handy. At any rate, the administration is not overlooking anything.

Meantime, nearly a score of innocent white citizens of Houston are sleeping in their graves, the victims of a company of drunken negro soldiers, wearing the uniform of the United States army.

Along with them sleeps in a Northern State a gallant young captain of the army who was murdered and mutilated when, in the performance of his duty, he ordered the mutineers to return to camp.

Surely, there is no excuse for a government designed to protect all its citizens, to fail to avenge to the full extent of the law these victims of its own riotous and murderous servants. But this is a political year. The great god political expediency is on his throne, and his high priests are in attendance. Justice must retire, until the votes are counted.

HOUSTON TEX POST
JUNE 17 1922

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HOUSTON RIOT SOLDIERS MAKE GREAT RECORD

Chicago Defender 11-25-22

But Nothing Is Done to See That Their Terms May Be Shortened—Promises

Kansas City, Kan., Nov. 24.—While various groups are petitioning the White House to grant clemency to members of the I. W. W. in prison, to political prisoners and what not, the Kansas City Star, in an article written by a staff correspondent, calls attention to the plight of members of the 24th United States Infantry regiment, convicted in connection with the Houston riots.

The writer points out the admirable record these men have made in prison and bewails the fact that nothing is being done for them, though many promises are made.

He writes:

"Nobody is picketing the White House back in Washington demanding that they be set free. No 'defense' funds are being collected from the sentimental to carry on an insidious propaganda to get them pardoned. For the most part they are just forgotten and will be forgotten until they end their terms behind prison walls, unless folks back in Washington can be persuaded to take an interest in their plight.

Their Case

"The case of the Houston rioters represents the most flagrant example of a searching review and inquiry by a war department board being demanded by the surface facts of the case, at least," he comments further. "The 'rioters' are Negroes, which probably accounts in the main for the absence of friends in court for them. As a class, they represent about the most trustworthy bunch of prisoners now confined in the United States penitentiary. They did not serve overseas, so they could not properly be called 'war prisoners.' But neither that fact nor their color should militate against their being given a square deal by the government. Mercy should be extended them at least as quickly as it would be to 'political prisoners,' who not only refused to fight for their country, but were willing to obstruct war plans, or to I. W. W.'s, who were quite willing to commit acts of sabotage and terrorism in the name of class war.

"No defense, of course, is offered for the conduct of the Negro soldiers in the Houston riots. The army had to maintain discipline with an iron hand to prevent a recurrence of such an outbreak. It did so with almost savage harshness.

"Local sentiment was fearfully aroused and it had to be quieted. It was, by the sterness with which the army set out to punish anyone connected in any way with the riots. It will be recalled that 16 were hanged almost within 24 hours after the verdict was affirmed, and three more later. There were then sent to the federal prison here in December, 1917, and later in Septemebr, 1918, 67 'rioters.' About 40 of them were under life terms, the remainder under 15-year sentences.

Sixty-four Still Serve

"Sixty-four of these 'rioters' are still in the federal prison at Leavenworth.

"The case for a review of the plight of the Houston rioters does not rest on individual instances alone. As a bunch, the rioters have distinguished themselves in prison, done much to amend the wrong. They've made a record that has been officially recognized in government reports. Always something is going to be done for them. But without somebody to push it along, it just drags out and nothing is done."

CONGRESSMAN ANTHONY GETS RESULTS ON SOLDIER'S CASE

Topeka Plaindealer
7-14-22

Washington, D. C., July 7.—During the present session of Congress, Congressman D. R. Anthony, Jr., introduced a resolution of inquiry in reference to the cases of those colored soldiers of the United States Army who were convicted of participation in the Houston, Texsa, riot of 1917, and are now serving time in the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth. Subsequently Mr. Anthony was given a hearing on these cases by Assistant Secretary of War Wainwright and Judge Advocate General Hull at the War Department, at which time, the Kansas member strongly urged that clemency be extended these men and that a full pardon be extended them. Secretary Wainwright promised that he would have a careful investigation made of each individual case and as the result of these investigations favorable action has recently been taken in referense to a number of these men. It is understood that President Harding himself passed upon these cases and that he has approved the reduction of sentence of Boss, Maxwell and Riddle from 15 to 10 years and of Hunter, Anderson Grant, Baxter and Burnett from life to 20 years. Favorable recommendations have been made by the officers in charge in the cases of a number of others and action on them is expected in the near future. Before the trouble in Houston, these men had excellent records as soldiers and they were swept off their feet in a passion of race prejudice and unfair treatment by the local civil authorities.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH